

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the
Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are
accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Clafs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according
to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth,
and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as
wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXXIV.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
A while put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away.
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which Art at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

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N^o 1374



NEOTTIA SPECIOSA. RED-FLOWERED
NEOTTIA.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala ringens, petalis exterioribus lateralibus antice circa basin labelli ventricosam connexis. *Anthera* stylo acuminato parallela, postice inserta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEOTTIA *speciosa*; labello lanceolato indiviso, scapo bracteato, bracteis flore longioribus, foliis oblongis margine apicem versus undulatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. p. 72. *Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 510.

NEOTTIA *speciosa*; foliis crenato-undulatis, spathis superioribus rubris. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. t. 600. *Collect.* 3. p. 174.

NEOTTIA *speciosa.* *Bot. Repos.* 3. *Swartz Orchid. vide Tracts on Bot.* p. 153. t. 4. f. 1.

SERAPIAS *speciosa.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 2. p. 59.

HELLEBORINE foliis liliaceis, radice asphodeli, major. *Plum. Cat.* p. 9. *Ic.* 190. *A?*

The NEOTTIA *speciosa* is a native of the West-India islands, and, of course, requires to be kept constantly in the bark stove. WILLDENOW doubted whether the figure published by Mr. ANDREWS in the Botanist's Repository might not represent a different species from JACQUIN's plant. Our drawing, however, being certainly done from the same species as the former, leaves no room to doubt of the identity of all three. The colour of the leaves, as given in the Botanist's Repository, is much too dark a green, and the veining is falsely depicted; but WILLDENOW has laid too much stress upon the small undulation at the margin of the leaf, represented by JACQUIN as giving an appearance of its being crenated; for not unfrequently this particular crispature is altogether wanting, as in one of the leaves in our figure.

Our drawing was made several years ago from a plant that flowered in December, at Mr. WOODFORD's, at Vauxhall, who imported it from the island of Barbadoes. Is easily propagated by its roots.

POTHOS PENTAPHYLLA. FIVE-LEAVED
POTHOS.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

*Spatha. Spadix simplex floribus tectus. Cal. o. Petala 4.
Bacca disperma.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTHOS *pentaphylla*; foliis digitatis quinatis ovatis acuminatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 687. Perfoon Syn. 1. p. 127. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 1. p. 270.*
DRACONTIUM *pentaphyllum. Aublet Guian. 2. p. 837. t. 326.*

Our drawing was made at the collection of Mr. VERE, of Kensington-Gore. This gentleman's intelligent gardener informs us that it came from the Island of Trinidad. It appears to be the same as AUBLET'S DRACONTIUM *pentaphyllum*, who states that it is a native of the woods of Cayenne, where it climbs up the trunks of old trees, throwing out roots at each knot, which insinuate themselves in the crevices of the bark. We observe a specimen of the same in the Banksian Herbarium, from the Island of St. Lucia.

Requires to be kept in the bark stove with other tropical vegetables.





MESEMBRYANTHEMUM MINUTUM. TINY
FIG-MARIGOLD.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia, basi cohærentia.
Caps. turbinata, carnosâ, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *minutum*; acaule, subglobosum, apice concavo floriferum, corolla infundibuliformi.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *minutum*; (acaule, obconicum, floribus sessilibus) læve glaucum immaculatum, petalis læte rubicundis. *Haworth Mesemb.* p. 126. *Misc. Nat.* p. 1.

The petals in this genus for the most part slightly cohere at the base; in some they form a short tube; but in this species they unite into a tube above a quarter of an inch in length, narrowing downwards so as to give the corolla somewhat the form of a funnel. The plant consists of a congeries of fleshy knobs, roundish, hollowed at the apex. From the centre of this depression the flower is produced. HAWORTH considers these button-like substances as the leaves, WILLDENOW, in a nearly-related species (*minimum*) as the stems. The former of course characterizes it as *acaule* or stemless, the latter would call it *aphyllum* or leafless.

What renders this elegant little vegetable the more acceptable is, that it produces its lively flowers from the middle of November to near Christmas.

Our specimen was kindly communicated by Mr. HAWORTH, from his very extensive collection at Little Chelsea. This adds to the value of our figure, from the certainty of its representing the plant intended by the intelligent author of the monograph on this genus.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be defended from frost, and, after it has done flowering, to be kept without water during the rest of the winter.



ROSA BRACTEATA. MACARTNY'S ROSE.

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. urceolatus 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus. *Petala* 5.
Semina plurima hispida calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *bracteata*; floribus solitariis subseffilibus bracteatis, stipulis pectinatis, caule foliisque aculeatis: foliolis ovatis crenatis glabris.

ROSA *bracteata*; germinibus pyriformibus sericeis bracteatis, caule aculeato, foliis pinnatis aculeatis: foliolis ovatis crenatis glabris subaculeatis, floribus solitariis. *Wendl. Obs. n. 50. Hort. Herrenhaus. t. 23. Willd. 2. p. 1080. Vent. Cels. t. 28.*

Native of China, whence it was introduced by Lord MACARTNY, on his return from his embassy to that country. It bears the cold of our climate very well, and is easily propagated by layers or cuttings.

At Mr. MALCOLM'S Nursery at Kenfington, where our drawing was taken, there is a very fine specimen, planted against a wall, some of the branches of which did spread five or six feet; but it is now much reduced by the pruning knife. The leaves are evergreen, and the flowers fragrant: circumstances that add to its value.

N^o 1372



Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth, May 1, 1911.

F. Sanborn Sc.

IXIA MONADELPHA (β.) ORANGE-COLOURED
MONADELPHOUS IXIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nis.* 549, 789, 846, 1013.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *monadelpha*. *Vid. supra* No. 607 ; *indeque et synonyma, quibus subnectendæ.*

IXIA *monadelpha*. *Burm. Prod. Fl. cap. 1. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 1. 87.*

GALAXIA *ixiæflora*. *Lil. a Redouté, tab. 41.*

(β.) *flore aurantiaco-flavescente macula centrali fusca. G.*

IXIA *curta*. *Botan. Repos. tab. 554. (in icone) DLXIV. (in textus pagina).*

A variety of this species has already appeared in No. 607 of this work ; to this we refer for what further relates to the species. G.



IXIA FUCATA. PAINTED-FLOWERED IXIA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nis.* 549, 789, 846, 1013.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *fucata*; foliis plusculis, anguste lineari-gramineis, glaucinis, scapo brevioribus; spica pauci- (1—2) flora, flexuosa sinibus profundis; spathis acutis striatis tubo subtriplo brevioribus; corolla hypocrateriformi; tubo subclavato stricto striato; laciniis ellipticis tubo brevioribus, extimis deflexulis, intimis incurvulis; filamentis columellari-compactis antheras erecto-divergentes subæquantibus; stigmatibus antherarum basin versus recurvatis. G.

OBS. *Affinis nimium IXIÆ capillari (Nis. 570, 617, 1013.) ac si ejus hybrida; sed foliis glaucis enerviis, corollæ tubo nec in faucem ampliato; limbique inflexione diversa. G.*

The present drawing was made several years ago from a plant which flowered in the collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY at Hammersmith. Is it a genuine species, or the mixed production of *crateroides* (No. 594) and *capillaris*, bred in our own gardens? We have never met with any other species than the present. *Stem* about six inches high; *spike* two-flowered; *corolla* more than an inch long; *limb* white suffused with crimson, particularly on the outside, with a bright-crimson radiated spot (nectarostigma. *Sprengell Hist. R. Herb.*) on the inner base of each segment. G.



DRIMIA LANCEÆFOLIA (β.) LESSER PLAIN-
LEAVED DRIMIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. seorsim bracteata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, persistens, erecta vel pendulo-cernua, regularis, æqualis, hexapetaloideo-partita, e tubuloso clausa reflexo-patens, laciniis ligulatis apice callosis inflexis. *Fil.* imæ corollæ affixa, planiuscula, subulata, recta, æqualia, sæpius fasciculato-prostantia. *Anth.* oblongæ, erectæ. *Germ.* polyspermum, rarius curto stipite nixum. *Stylus* striato-gracilescens, curvulus. *Stig.* obscurius muricato-trigonum. *Caps.* erecta, velata, scariofo-pergamea, turbinato-vel ovato-oblonga, acute vel rotundatim trilobo-trigona, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* in quolibet loculamento pauca (1—2) adolescentia, oblonga deorsum attenuata, erecta; interdum (*fide* Jacquini) unicum reliquis compressis loculamentis in amplitudinem totius capsulæ laxatum. G.

OBS. Bulbus rarius complete tunicatus et membrana vestitus, sæpius nudus ac vel tunicato-squamosus ex semitunicis vel squamis amplis ita inter se compactis ut vix appareant juncturæ, vel ex istis inæqualibus sursumque imbricatis laxius squamosus; folia plura carnosula, crassiuscula, ambientia, e fasciato-convolutis divergentia, a plano obversa, linearia ad lato-lanceolata, acuminata; scapus tardior illisve simultaneus; racemus continuus spicatum elongatus vel brevis ac diffusus; pedicelli uniflori bracteis singularibus acuminatis aridis, aliis vacuis vagis haud infrequenter interspersis, suffulti. A LACHENALIA facile se designat corolla æquali reflexa ac staminibus rectis. ALBUCAM propius collimat ex illius physode; (*supra* No. 1046.) G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRIMIA lanceæfolia; bulbo tunicato, vestito; foliis pluribus divaricatis, lanceolatis, scapo brevioribus; racemo multi-paucifloro, recurvo-patentissimo; pedicellis bractea minuta subulata aliquoties longioribus; corolla cernua laciniis revolutis; germine breviter stipitato, oblato-conico, rotundato-sexlobo in marginem sexdentatam deorsum directam extenso; stylo sexstriato; capsula rotundato-triloba, sexsulca. G.

(α) major; foliis lanceolato-acuminatis glaucis nigro-maculosis; racemo cylindraceo-pyramidato numerosiore denfiore. G.

LACHENALIA

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia*. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 402. *Coll. Suppl.* 69. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 178. *Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 59. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 287. *Nobis supra No.* 643.

(β) minor; foliis ovato-lanceolatis immaculatis; racemo diffuso rariore, modo subquadrifloro-depauperato. G.

LACHENALIA *reflexa*. *Bot. Rep. t.* 299; (*nec Thunb. Prod.*)

HYACINTHUS *revolutus*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 458. *edit.* 2. 2. 283. (*De synonymo certi sumus ex ipso specimine in Herb. Banks. reposito; ubi priori suo subnexum habet DRIMIAE undulatæ nomen; id jure probabiliter apponendum erit plantæ cognomini Linn. Suppl.* 204. *et Thunb. Prod.* 64. *ob folia undulata.*)

To continue this plant under LACHENALIA, now that DRIMIA has been constituted, seems to us to be to create an unnecessary disturbance in the arrangement of the genera. It has all the characters of DRIMIA, except in where it disagrees from both that and LACHENALIA, as in its six-lobed and stipitate germen, which last characteristic is however, we think, perceptible in JACQUIN'S figure of DRIMIA *undulata*.

For further account of the species, we refer back to No. 643. Both varieties are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and of easy culture in a common greenhouse. G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

lanceæfolia. *Supra No.*

undulata. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 376. *Coll. Suppl.* 41. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 166. (*excl. Hort. Kew.*) HYACINTHUS

revolutus. Linn. *Suppl.* 204. *Thunb. Prod.* 64.

ciliaris. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2. 377. *Coll. Suppl.* 41. Willd. *l. c.* 165.

pufilla. Jacq. *l. c. t.* 374. *p.* 42. Willd. *l. c.* 166.

media. Jacq. *l. c. t.* 375. *p.* 40. Willd. *l. c.*

elata. *Supra No.* 822.

altissima. *Supra No.* 1074. ORNITHOGALUM. Willd. *l. c.* 119.

ORNITHOGALUM *giganteum*. Jacq. *Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 45. *t.* 87.

NOTE.

In No. 822, our observation concerning the HYACINTHUS *revolutus* of the "Hortus Kewensis," should be modified according to the above synonymy. G.



Drawn by S. Curlew. Walworth. May. 1. 1811.

Sydney Edwards Del. R. Sanson Sculp.

ALLIUM BISULCUM. JONQUIL-LEAVED
GARLIC.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 774.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *bifulcum*; (*rhizoma senescens transverse bulbiceps*;) bulbo ovato-oblongato; foliis pluribus a plano bifariis, brevi-vaginantibus, crassis, semiteretilinearibus, acutis, canaliculatis (*interioribus id etiam utrinque, fide Redoutæi*), scapo tereti brevioribus; umbella congesta convexius fastigiata, spatham transeunte; corolla subcampanulata laciniis ovalibus stamina æquantibus; filamentis subulatis, alternis basi latioribus; germine viridi, trilobo-rotundo, trifulco. G.

ALLIUM *bifulcum*. *Lil. a Redouté. tab. 286.*

The resemblance of the present plant to *senescens* (No. 1150.) is so near, that we were not without suspicion of their being mere varieties. We have however been determined by the work above cited, in considering them as distinct. *Bifulcum* has narrow thick semicylindric *leaves* of a clear deep green colour in no way twisted, in *senescens* these are narrow lorate glaucous and twisted or oblique; in our plant the *stamens* are even in length with the corolla, in that they reach somewhat beyond it; here the *germen* is green with slightly protuberant lobes, in that it is purplish with very strongly protuberant lobes. Blooms in June and July. Perfectly hardy and of easy culture.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the select collection of Mr. HAWORTH, the only one in which we have observed it. It has been some time cultivated both here and in the gardens about Paris; but whence its origin is still unknown.

We did not notice the *bisulcate* character of the inner leaves from which the specific name has been adopted by REDOUTE; but if such exists, the outer furrow is most probably the impression of the leaf at the back formed during its more compressed stage of foliation, or else it would be equally present at the back of the two outer ones. G.



Phlox subulata L. *Phlox subulata* L. *Phlox subulata* L.

ERIOSPERMUM LATIFOLIUM (α). SHORT-PEDICLED BROAD-LEAVED ERIOSPERMUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. seorsim bracteolata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, persistens, erecta, regularis, æqualis, hexapetaloideo-partita, oblato-oblongove-campanulata, laciniis ovatis ligulatifve imbricatione laxa. *Stam.* imæ corollæ affixa, æqualia vel subæqualia, erectoconniventia, inclusa. *Fil.* complanata, ovato-subulata. *Anth.* didymæ loculis apice connexis, erectæ, introrsæ. *Stylus* striatofiliformis, rectus. *Stig.* obsolete trifidum, hispidulo-subcapitelatum. *Capsf.* pergamea, rotundato-oblonga, trilobo-trigona, 3-loc., 3-valv. valvis medio septigeris stellatim replicandis. *Sem.* affurgentia, in loculamento pauca, septi margini interiori utrinque (nunc unicum imo angulo) pedicellatim annexa, pappo nucleo plurimum longiore, cujus expansione elasticâ extricanda, contacta. G.

OBS. Rhizoma *tubericeps perennans, subterraneum, solido-carnosum, corticatum, ut plurimum irregulariter rotundatum tuberoso-multiceps intus purpurascens, rarius decolorum informius oblongatum modove æquabiliter orbiculatum gemma unica carnosâ superstratum; folium annuum radicale, in singula gemma singulum, involuto-petiولات, lamina lato-ovata ad anguste oblongatam, coriaceo-crassa, nervosa venis rugulifve transversis; sæpius simplicissima, nunc ab omni facie supina foliolis linearibus strictis pullulante echinatim frondiculosa (folioliferum.), aut nunc in parvitatem stipulæ coacta frondem compositæ lineari-foliosam plumiformem triunciam e sinu petiolarum productam gerente (paradoxicum.); scapus e vagina radicali, teres, strictus, tempore alio ac folium vigen; racemus diffusus vel congestus, flores subsessiles vel longius pedicellati bracteolis acutis singularibus. Genus scatens anomalis, cætera ad DRIMIAM quadantenus accedens. Seminis penitiora à Jacquino neglecta nequedum licuit exquirere. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERIOSPERMUM *latifolium*; rhizomate gemmis tuberosis multicipiti-toroso, subrotundo; folii lamina rotundo-ovata acuta nervosa venis transversis rugulosa, subtus pallido-glabrata; racemo laxius multifloro patente; corolla oblato-campanulata papillis glandulosis pelucidis pruinata; laciniis interioribus obovatis subbrevioribus acutulis apice erosodenticulatis; filamentis membranaceis ovato-acuminatis corolla tertia parte circiter

citer brevioribus; antheris didymo-ovatis; germine ovato-globofo, obsolete trilobo, trifulco, triftriato; stylo ftaminibus æquali; ftigmate inconfpiciuis fubtrifido, muricatum. G.

(α .) pedicellis flore vix longioribus. *Specim. fpont. in Herb. Banks.*

(β .) pedicellis flore pluries longioribus. *Specim. cult. Hort. Kew. in Herb. Banks.*

ERIOSPERMUM *latifolium*. *Jacq. ic. rar. tab. 420. Coll. Suppl. 73. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 110. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 256.*

ORNITHOGALUM *capense*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 441. Mill. Diæt. ed. 8. n. 9. Thunb. Prod. 62. Lam. Encyc. 4. 618.*

O. foliis cordatis ovatis. *Mill. Diæt. ed. 7. n. 12.*

O. africanum Plantaginis rofeæ folio radice tuberofa. *Comm. Hort. 2. 175. t. 88. Boerb. Ind. Alt. 2. 142.*

O. affinis radice tuberofa, Cyclaminis folio C. B. S., flore pallide cæruleo. *Breyn. Cent. 1. 93. tab. 41. Rudb. Elys. tab. 138. f. 14.*

Rootstock from about the fize of a hen's egg to that of a child's head; *blade* of the *leaf* from about two to near three inches broad; *scape* from one to two feet high; *flowers* yellowish white, with a mixture of green and fometimes of purple, fcarcely the third of an inch in diameter when expanded; fcentlefs, appearing about November and fucceeded by the leaf about February. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced into gardens as far back as the days of MILLER. Our drawing was taken at Mr. KNIGHT'S Nurfery, King's-Road, Fulham; the plant had been imported by Mr. G. HIBBERT. Several (perhaps all) of the fpecies vary greatly in the length of the pedicles; a mode of variation to fuch an extent not ufual in the genera of this order. G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

paradoxicum. *Nobis. ORNITHOGALUM paradoxicum. Jacq. Collect. Suppl. 81. tab. 1. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 115.*

folioliferum. *Botan. Reposit. tab. 521. ubi male fiftitur inflorefcentia quafi cum foliatura coexiftente; dum altera poft alteram emarcidam enafci cæperit.*

pubefcens. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 3. 7. tab. 264.*

lanuginofum. *Jacq. loc. cit. tab. 265.*

latifolium. *Supra No. 1382.*

lanceæfolium. *Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 421. Coll. Suppl. 72. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 111. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 256.*

parvifolium. *Jacq. loc. cit. 422. Coll. Suppl. 74. Willd. loc. cit.*



STRUMARIA SPIRALIS. SPIRAL-STALKED
STRUMARIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1463.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUMARIA *spiralis*; foliis semifiliformibus canaliculatis, glandulis elevato-puncticulatis, tandem flexuoso vel gyrato-prostratis; scapo parum altiore, subclavato-filiformi, elastico-flexili, juxta supra basin sinibus subbinis flexuoso; umbella uni-pauciflora, pedicellis teretibus strictiusculis papilloso-puncticulatis, flore duplo longioribus; corolla turbinato-campanulata, basi in brevem tubulum connexa, laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis recurvo-patulis, alternis obtusulis; staminibus corolla duplo brevioribus, alternis parum longioribus; stylo fusiformi-aciculari, obtusangulo triquetro, trifulco; stigmatibus hirtulis, replicatis; seminibus bulbilloso-laxatis, herbaceo-emollitis; (*anne constanter?*) G.

STRUMARIA *spiralis*. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 213. Nobis supra No. 1363. pag. alt. in spec. enum.

CARPOLYZA *spiralis*. Parad. Londin. tab. 63.

CRINUM *spirale*. Botan. Reposit. tab. 92.

CRINUM *tenellum*. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 363. Coll. suppl. 43.

HÆMANTHUS *spiralis*. Hort. Kew. 1. 405. Thunb. Prod. 58. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 28.

AMARYLLIS *spiralis*. L'Herit. sert. anglic. p. 10. (*exclusa passim citata tabula uti hæctenus inedita.*) Mart. Mill. Diet. Gmel. Syst. Nat. tom. 2. 539.

Bulb about the size of a sparrow's egg; leaves 4 or 5, 2—3 inches long, very slender, deep green; *scape* somewhat higher than these, as well as them enclosed at the base within a membranous *root-sheath*, in the specimens we examined flexuose below the

the middle with about two bays or bendings, but not winding spirally in rounds; *pedicles* from an inch and a half to about two inches long; *anthers* yellow, three alternate ones exploding before the rest. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by Mr. BRUGUIERE in sandy spots near the town. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1774. A greenhouse plant; blooms Spring and Autumn.

Our drawing was made at Mr. KNIGHT'S Nursery, King's-Road, Chelsea. G.

N O T E.

In the late article of *STRUMARIA crispa* (No. 1363), we have neglected to observe, that there can be scarcely a doubt, but that the following synonyms should be added to the others which have been already adduced, viz.

AMARYLLIS *cinnamomea*; corollis subhexapetalis lanceolatis undulatis, genitalibus erectis, corolla brevioribus. *L'Herit. fert. angl.* 16. n. 27. (*exclusa tabula citata uti hucusque inedita.*) *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 29. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* tom. 2. 540.

WILDENOW has omitted to adopt the above in his "Species Plantarum," either as a synonym or distinct species. G.

N^o 1384.



J. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1811.

F. Sanson Sc.

CROCUS SULPHUREUS (β.) SELF-COLOURED
OLD CLOTH OF GOLD CROCUS.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1110.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *sulphureus*; (*vernalis*; *bivalvis*; *faux nuda*;) bulbo-
tuberis indusio exteriori scariofo-membranaceo
tenui, nervulis dense rectilineo-striatulo; fasciculis
subsexfoliis; corollæ limbo æquabiliter radiato-
patente; (*antheris, in cultis saltem, sæpius vacuis atque
pallidis*;) stigmatibus clavato-cucullatis ore erosio-
lacinulatis, inæqualibus, pallidis, stamina longe
superantibus. G.

CROCUS *sulphureus*. *Supra No. 938 et No. 1111. pag. alt.
in spec. enum. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 1. 81.*

(α.) corollæ limbi laciniis lineis plumosis fuscis extus inscriptis.
*G. Supra No. 938. Specim. spont. ex agro haleppensi
a Do. P. Russell Herb. Banks. repositum.*

CROCUS *vernus flavus striatus*. *Park. Parad. 163. f. 10.*

CROCUS *vernus latifolius flavo-vario flore*. *Raii. Hist. p.
1174. n. 8. descr. optima.*

(β.) corolla concolore. G.

CROCUS *vernus latifolius flavo flore minore et pallidiore*.
Bauh. Pin. 66. Tournef. Inst. 352.

Narrow-leaved Spring CROCUS with smaller Brimstone coloured
flowers. *Mill. Diæt. ed. 7.*

This variety is rarely met with in our garden; nor did we
ever see any considerable number of specimens of it, except at
Mr. WILLIAMS'S Nursery, Turnham-Green. It is at all times
readily distinguished from *mæstiacus* and *susianus*, although
approaching them so near in the colour of the corolla. For
a more particular account of the species we refer to No. 938 of
this work. G.

E R R A T A.

No. 1379, l. 5 & 6 from the bottom, for "species" read "specimen."
No. 1380, pag. alt. l. 26, post "No." infere "1380."





ALLIUM AMPELOPRASUM. GREAT
ROUND-HEADED GARLIC.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 774.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum*; (*bulbus basi multiparus*;) foliis longius vaginantibus laminis succulentis remotiuscule bifariis, ligulato-attenuatis, carinatis, deorsum margine ferrulato-scabridis, caule tereti subcompresso brevioribus, glaucis; spatha univalvi globofo-pyramidata sæpe decidua; umbella numerosissima, sphærica, congesta, pedicellis flore longioribus; corolla basin usque partita, firma, ovato-connivente; laciniis isometris, exterioribus navicularibus carina scabra, interioribus planiusculis obtusioribus; filamentis contiguis, basi connatis, corollam transeuntibus, alternis latissimis ciliatis tricuspидatis cuspide antherifera lateralibus cito arefcentibus fere duplo brevioribus; germine subrhombico-ovali, sexstriato, minutissime puncticulato, zona e projecturis tribus transversim continentibus emarginatis singulis porum nectarifluum foventibus juxta infra medium cincto, inde sursum prismatico-pyramidato; stylo a brevi setiformi obtusulo sensim excrefente. G.

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* ed. 2. 1. 423. Smith. *Eng. Bot. tab.* 1657. *Flor. Brit.* 1. 355. *Prod. Fl. græc.* Sibthorp 1. 221. Brotero *Fl. lusit.* 1. 540. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 63. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 232; (*excl. passim Micheli.*)

ALLIUM radice sobolifera, foliis gramineis, spica sphærica, staminibus alterne trifidis. Hall. *helv.* n. 1218.

ALLIUM staminibus alterne trifidis, foliis gramineis, floribus sphærice congestis, radice sobolifera. Hall. *opusc.* 344. n. 5. *de All.* n. 5.

SCORODOPRASUM

SCORODOPRASUM I. *Clus. hist.* 190.

(β .) planta minor floribus saturate purpureo-rubentibus. G.

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum*. *Wald. & Kitaib. plant. rar. hungar.*

1. 84. *tab.* 82.

Porros bravos. *Lusitanis*.

We own we can see no reason for believing this plant to be specifically distinct from the Leek (*A. Porrum*), whose origin is yet to be discovered unless referred to the present species, which we know to be native of the Levant, Portugal, Hungary, and of the Holms Island in the Bristol Channel. Clusius received it among other bulbs from Constantinople, where he says it is a favourite vegetable. Haller doubts its claim to a Swiss origin. Known in our gardens at least as far back as the days of Gerard. Flowers in July and August. Our drawing was made from Mr. Haworth's collection. G.



GERANIUM IBERICUM. IBERIAN GERANIUM.

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, regularis. *Nect.* glandulæ 5, melliferæ, basi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. *Arilli* 5, 1-spermi, aristati, ad basin receptaculi rostrati: aristis nudis, rectis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *ibericum*; pedunculis bifloris, petalis trilobemarginatis foliis subseptemlobis inciso-dentatis, caule villoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 702. *Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 235. *Lamark Dict.* 2. p. 658. *Bieberst. Fl. Taurico-Caucasica.* 2. p. 135.

GERANIUM *ibericum*; caule herbaceo dichotomo villoso, foliis oppositis quinquepartitis incisif, petalis trilobis medio brevioribus cuspidatis. *Cav. Diff.* 4. p. 209. t. 124. f. 1.

GERANIUM orientale batrachioides amplioribus foliis, flore maximo. *Tourn. Cor.* 20.

CAVANILLES inserted this plant upon the authority of a drawing executed by TOURNEFORT himself, now in the possession of JUSSIEU. Since TOURNEFORT'S time we doubt if this Geranium has been submitted to the eyes of any Botanist, till it was discovered on the Iberian side of Mount Caucasus, by M. BIEBERSTEIN, and published in his *Flora Taurico-Caucasica*, a very interesting work, in two volumes octavo, but which has not we believe as yet found its way to this country, except a single copy, the property of Mr. STACKHOUSE.

According to BIEBERSTEIN the middle lobule, much smaller in our plant than in CAVANILLE'S figure, is sometimes entirely wanting. Our drawing was made at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S Nursery, now removing from Old-Brompton to Fulham, where these spirited cultivators of rare and valuable plants have taken the extensive premises late in the possession of Mr. BURCHELL. Flowers in June, and is supposed to be hardy enough to bear our winters without protection.



CYTISUS DIVARICATUS (β.) SMOOTH-LEAVED
STRADDLING CYTISUS.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: labio superiore 2-dentato. *Carina* erecta.
Legum. basi attenuatum compressum. (*Stamina* monadelphia.
Fol. ternata).

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CYTISUS *divaricatus*; racemis terminalibus erectis, calycibus leguminibusque ramentaceo-viscidis, foliolis oblongis. *Hort. Kew.* (1789) 3. p. 50. *Willd.* 3. p. 1119. *Perfoon Syn.* 2. p. 309.
- CYTISUS *divaricatus*; racemis terminalibus erectis ramis divaricatis canis, leguminibus glanduloso-muricatis. *L'Herit. Stirp.* 184.
- SPARTIUM *complicatum*, foliis ternatis foliolis conduplicatis, caulibus inermibus prostratis glabris, leguminibus scabris. *Sp. Pl.* 996.
- CYTISUS foliis incanis angustis quasi complicatis. *Baub. Pin.* 390.
- CYTISUS *montis Calcaris.* *Baub. Hist.* 1. part 2. p. 370?
- CYTISUS *secundus.* *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 94. *Hisp.* 190. *ic.* 192.
(β.) *elatior*, foliis glabris explicatis, calycibus pilosis nec glandulosis, caule erecto.
- CYTISUS *primus.* *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 94. *Hisp.* 190. *ic.* 191.

DESC. A branchy shrub: *branches* going off at right angles, angular, hairy, especially towards the extremities. *Leaves* ternate, upon footstalks shorter than the leaflets, fascicled, one generally larger than the rest, two considerably smaller, and a fourth hardly

hardly perfect: *leaflets* elliptical, green, smooth, for the most part open and not folded as in (α). *Stipules* minute and falling early. *Inflorescence* in terminal racemes of fine yellow flowers. *Braçtes* ciliated, deciduous. *Peduncles* about the length of the calyx, mostly red, villous. *Calyx* 2-lipped, 5-toothed, $\frac{2}{3}$: *under lip* twice the length of the upper. *Vexillum* oval, quite entire, reflexed in the day, but at night closing over and protecting the *alæ* and *carina*. *Filaments* all connected. *Germen* linear, straight: *style* ascending: *stigma* capitate. *Legume* oblong, narrowed at the base, glandular-muricate.

This is an erect shrub, growing several feet high; and has by no means prostrate stems, nor are the leaflets ordinarily conduplicate. It possesses very little hoariness or clamminess; and appears to us to correspond better with the *CYTISUS primus* of CLUSIUS, than the *secundus*; and, like it, the leaves have a leguminous taste, and though bitter are not intensely so. We consider *GENISTA canariensis*, of which the *CYTISUS primus* of CLUSIUS was made a synonym by LINNÆUS, to be altogether a distinct plant, bearing its flowers in crowded clusters at the extremities of the branchlets, not in pyramidal racemes as in our plant, and in CLUSIUS's figure. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Flowers in August. Native of Spain, Italy, and Southern France. Requires some protection from frost.



TUSSILAGO FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED
COLTSFOOT.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex : squamæ æquales, discum æquantes, submembranaceæ. *Cor.* femineæ ligulatæ s. edentulæ. *Rec.* nudum. *Pappus* simplex, sessilis. (*Flosculi plerisque polygamo-dioici.*)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TUSSILAGO *fragrans* ; thyrsis fastigiato, floribus radiatis, foliis subrotundo-cordatis æqualiter denticulatis subtus pubescentibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 1969. *Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 455.

TUSSILAGO *fragrans*, thyrsis corymbose, pedunculis subramosis, floribus breviter radiatis, foliis acute crenatis integris reniformibus subtus hirsutis. *Villars Act. Soc. Nat. Scrut. Paris.* p. 72. t. 12.

Said to grow spontaneously about Naples ; but has not, that we know of, been noticed by any Botanist before VILLARS. Of late years it has been commonly cultivated in gardens in France for the sake of its fragrant flowers, which much resemble in odour those of *HELIOTROPIMUM peruvianum*. It is as yet rather rare with us, but will probably soon be common enough, being easily propagated by its creeping roots. Introduced by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at whose Nursery at Hammer-smith our drawing was taken, from a plant flowering in the greenhouse before Christmas. It is however sufficiently hardy to bear our winters in the open air, when of course it will blow later.



PODALYRIA LUPINOIDES. LUPINE-LEAVED
PODALYRIA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subbilabiatus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea: alæ vexilli longitudine. *Leg.* læve, ventricosum, polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PODALYRIA *lupinoides*; foliis ternatis petiolatis, foliolis elliptico-lanceolatis obtusis pubescentibus, stipulis lanceolatis petiolo longioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 504. *Lamark Ill.* t. 327. f. 2. *Perfoon Syn.* 1. p. 453.
- SOPHORA *lupinoides*. *Sp. Pl.* 534. *Pallas It.* 2. p. 676. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 18. *Hort. Kew.* 1789. 2. p. 46.
- SOPHORA foliis ternatis, spica verticillata. *Amæn. Acad.* 2. p. 350.

PODALYRIA *lupinoides*, though introduced to this country by the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND as early as 1775, is still very rare. Mr. LODDIGES, to whom we are indebted for the plant from which our drawing was taken, has been in possession of it several years, having raised it from seeds procured from Siberia, but was never so fortunate as to flower it till June 1810, and then but imperfectly; for, when in perfection, it has a long verticillate spike. Some of PALLAS'S specimens, however, in the possession of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. have, like our drawing, a single whorl of flowers only.

The leaves and stipules are covered with a soft silky pubescence; the former, in our plant, were mostly imperfect, consisting of a single sessile leaflet, besides the leaf-like stipules: when perfect, the leaf is ternate, with a footstalk.

Native of Siberia, Kamtschatka, and Nootka-Sound. Flowers in May and June. Hardy; but requires to be carefully protected from flugs.



TULIPA CLUSIANA. CLUSIUS'S TULIP.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 717.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- TULIPA *clusiana*; (*uniflora*; *bulbus lateraliter sobolifer*;) foliis subquaternis, lanceolato-attenuatis; convoluto-concavis, glaucis, caulem glabrum subæquantibus; corolla ex oblongato-connivente recurvato-patentissima, fundo breviter turbinato-coarctato; laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis, interioribus deorsum angustioribus; staminibus citra duplum corolla brevioribus; filamentis nudis semitereti-subulatis antheras subæquantibus, alternis paulisper longioribus germine vix brevioribus; germine columellari-prismatico; stigmatibus compressis, revolutis, cristato-adnatis. G.
- TULIPA *clusiana*. *Lil. a Redoutè tab. 37. iterum fol. 165. pag. alt. in obs. Smith. Prod. Fl. græc. Sibth. 1. 229.*
- T. *rubro-alba*. *Brotero Flor. lusit. 1. 520?*
- T. *variegata persica*. *Rudb. Elys. Tab. 111. f. 8.*
- T. *persica*. *Park. Parad. 52. Tab. 53. f. 6.*
- T. *persica flore rubro oris albidis elegans*. *Ger. emac. 142. f. 20.*
- T. *persica præcox*. *Clus. cur. post. 9. cum. Ic.*

We are indebted to Mr. ANDERSON, of Tooley-Street, for several specimens of this rare species, the bulbs of which were imported by him from Sicily and flowered in April. Comes very near to *gesneriana*, but differs in the more oblong contracted form of the corolla, the base of which is turbinate convergent and not broadly rounded as in that; the proportions of their organs of fructification are also somewhat different. Has been known in our gardens as far back as the days of PARKINSON and GERARD; by whom it was esteemed tenderer and more difficult to preserve than others of its congeners.

Found wild in the vicinities of Florence and Madrid, probably also in Sicily and Portugal. G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

Herba glabra. Filamenta barbata.

sylvestris. Supra No. 1202.

celfiana. Supra No. 717; ubi perperam pro breyniana habita fuit. Confer Corrigenda in No. 1135. pag. alt. T. celfiana. Lil. a Red. t. 38. T. sylvestris. v. campestris. Herb. Pallas penes D. Lambert; ubi docemur in Volgæ ripis provenire spontaneam. T. persica minima. Rudd. Elys. t. 112. f. 8.

biflora. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 98. Pallas. it. 3. app. 86. t. D. f. 3. Hujus quoque specimina plurima ex eadem regione spontanea habet Herbarium præcitatum. T. byzantinæ genus alterum. Lalè di duoi fiori. Clus. hist. 151 cum Ic.

sibthorpiana. Smith. Prod. Fl. græc. Sibth. 1. 229. In oriente spontanea.

Herba glabra. Filamenta nuda.

clusiana. Supra No. 1390.

gesneriana. Supra No. 1135; et ejus specimina spontanea (sola nobis unquam visa) in deserto caspico lecta in modo allegato herbario Pallasiano asservantur.

oculus folis. Lil. a Redoutè tab. 219. T. agenensis. Liliac. 1. n. 60. in agro agenensi Franciæ spontanea.

Herba cuticula glanduloso-villosa contecta. Filam. nuda.

suaveolens. Supra No. 889. Lil. a Redoutè tab. 111.

Obs. *TULIPA breyniana est MELANTHIUM uniflorum (Supra No. 767). Cfr. addenda in No. 1135. pag. 3.*



Libb. D. G. W. Walworth, July 1 1811

CAREX FRASERIANA. FRASER'S CAREX.

*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores diclines, amentacei: *squamis* undique imbricatis, unifloris. Masc. *Perianthium*. (*Corolla*. nob.) o. *Stam.* 3. *Fæm.* (in eadem vel diversa spica, monoici v. dioici.) *Per.* (*Cor.*) 1-phyllum, capsulare, basi muticum, ore coarctato, persistens. *Stig.* 2—3. *Nux.* perianthio (corolla) aucto inclusa. *Brown. Prod. Fl. N. Holl.* 1. 241.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAREX *fraseriana*; (*sempervirens*? *spica unica simplex androgyna*;) fasciculis unifoliis; folio radicali, adulto coriaceo subinæquilateri - ligulato concaviusculo ecarinato late undato dense pertenuiterque striatulo, breviter attenuato, membrana angustissima marginato, latere altero insignius curvato ora tota crispata, altero rectiore ora deorsum erugata, *juniori* longinque cucullatim convoluto vaginis subtrinis alternatim longioribus herbaceis tandem fissili-emarcidis concluso; culmo subisometro gracili tereti-compresso simplici aphylo enodi istius sinu extante; spica brevi cylindræa densa bracteis paleaceis muticis occultatis; superne *mascula* numerosiore comosa bracteis oblongatis; *fæminea* multiflora in glomum compacta bracteis rotundatis; corolla divaricata elliptica ventricosa integerrima basi contactu coarctata apice subdepressa mutica transeunte stylo perforata; nuce ovato-triquetra lævigata castaneo-nitente angulis subalatis, pedicello clavato fundo glanduloso corollæ impacto fetam simplicissimam inclusam subtus superne educente nixa; stylo persistente (*nunc post casa stigmata intra corollam secundum nucem replicatim procrecente*;) stigmatibus trinis lineari-complicatis recurvato divergentibus stylo longioribus corolla brevioribus. G.

CAREX *Frazeri*. *Bot. Repos.* No. 638.

A perennial

A perennial laxly cespitose and probably evergreen plant; *leaves* 8—9 inches high, one broad, while young of a tender light green colour, which becomes very deep and dark by age; margin membranous entire but so curled as to have the appearance of being crenulate; *spike* little more than an inch long, with the circumference of a man's finger; the *corolla* did not seem to enlarge as the fruit ripened, being originally larger than the germen. The character of our plant does not entirely agree with that of the *UNCINIA* of Mr. BROWN, and we have placed it under *CAREX*, leaving its transposition, if necessary, to some one better acquainted with its kind than we profess to be. MICHAUX has an American *CAREX* that he calls *typhina*; but we do not see why it should be supposed to be this, except that his description will suit almost any species with a simple androgynous spike. We believe it to be a non-descript. We have named the species after the late deserving and industrious Mr. FRASER, by whom it was found in the autumn of 1808 near the Table Mountain; and upon the banks of the Catawba River, in the neighbourhood of Morgan-Town, North-Carolina; and by him introduced into this country, where it flowered in his Son's Nursery, Sloane-Square, this Spring. G.

N^o 1392.



Ward Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1811.

F. Sanson Sc.

TRICHONEMA CAULESCENS. CAULESCENT
TRICHONEMA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1225.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *caulescens*; (*caulis vel et ante anthesin totus terra extans*;) folio radicali fistuloso-vaginate inde quadrifulco-tetraquetropedunculato superante; caulinis binis (*rarius unico*) conformibus brevioribus alternatim pedunculorum geminorum (*rarius unico*) basi appositis; spathæ valva externa naviculari-convoluta rigidiuscula herbacea internam sphacelato-membranaceam tenuissimam concludente; corolla turbinato-patente, tubo brevissimo, laciniis lanceolatis; antheris filamentis subbrevioribus; stigmatibus juxta infra harum apices recurvatim exsertis. G.

IXIA *bulbocodioides*. De la Roche. *discr. nov. gen.* 19. n. 6; (*obscapum sub anthesin exsertum supra minus recte in No. 1225. ad rosei varietatem luteam allegata; ibi enim caulis floriger totus terra hæret.*)

IXIÆ *roseæ* var. floribus aureis superne albis. *Herbar. Banks. specim. spontan. capense.*

The corolla of the present plant agrees with that of *cruciatum* (No. 575.) in every respect, except colour; but in *caulescens* the stem has acquired its full growth above ground even before the flower has expanded; while in that the leafless peduncle or branch is alone seen until the fruit begins to ripen, when the stem rises above the ground as in CROCUS. Since this difference is seen both in the spontaneous and cultivated specimens which

which we have examined, we have thought it a sufficient specific distinction. From *roseum* (No. 1225.) it differs in having the stigmas beneath the apex of the anthers; from *pudicum* (No. 1244) by an inner membranous sphacelate enclosed valve to the spathe, as well as by the form of the segments of the corolla. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; from whence it was imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at whose nursery at HammerSmith our drawing was made. G.



IRIS RUTHENICA. (β.) DWARF IRIS.

Generic Character.—*Vid. N^{is}. 669, 787, 986.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *ruthenica*; (*cæspitosa*; *rhizoma horizontale ramentis sphacelatis hirsutum*; *uniflora*; *imberbis*;) fasciculis sterilibus plurifoliis; foliis anguste gramineis, nervosis, deorsum equitantibus; caule his brevioribus extrafoliaceo foliolis subbinis caulinis brevibus; spatha bivalvi herbacea lanceolata; germine ovato rotundato-trigono quam pedicellus 3—4-plo brevioribus; corolla infundibuliformi superne reflexo-patente; tubo quam limbus aliquoties brevioribus, quam germen bis terve longioribus, rotundato-trigono; limbi laciniis extimis triplo latioribus, unguibus turbinato-conflexis ligulato-concavis lamina elliptica obtusa recurva parum latiore duplo longioribus; intimis anguste spathulatis paulo brevioribus, unguibus lineari-canaliculatis erectis, lamina ligulato-ovali acutioribus sublatioribus revoluta; stigmatibus latitudine unguium exteriorum, ad mediam laminam usque productis; interioris labii segmentis parabolice rotundatis reflexis imbricato-collateralibus eroso-denticulatis; labio exteriori minuto convoluto-mucronato apice retuso reflexo. G.

IRIS *ruthenica*, (α.) *Supra No. 1123. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 1. 117.*

IRIS *alpina. Herb. Pallas. specim. Sibiria lectum.*

IRIS *humilis. Mar. à Bieb. Fl. Taur. cauc. 1. 33.*

(β.) pedicello spatham æquante; tubo corollæ exserto. G.

The publication of the present plant, which can only be considered as a more luxuriant and perfect specimen of that already described in No. 1123, was unintentional. We had long wished to procure a drawing of IRIS *verna* for the present work; when Mr. WHITLEY, of Brompton, kindly informed us that he had numerous specimens of it in bloom, which he said had been raised from American seed; and the present plate was ready for publication, before we had convinced ourselves that the plant represented could not be the one we were in search of, although generally but erroneously passing for it. *Verna* was first instituted a species by Gronovius in his "Flora Virginica,"
from

from the dried plant in Clayton's Herbarium, still preserved in Sir JOSEPH BANKS'S Museum; from him it has been adopted by LINNÆUS and subsequent authors; whose details however afford but little assistance in discriminating it from the present species. But a reference to the prototype in the above herbarium, shewed us that *verna* was either a mere variety of *cristata* (No. 412.) with narrower leaves and smaller flower; or if specifically distinct far nearer akin to that than the present species, from which it differs by a sessile flower having a long filiform tube equal to or longer than the limb and about even with its long narrow spathe. Since the first adoption by authors of *verna* into their systems, the figure from PLUKENET'S work has been uniformly repeated by them as its synonym; now this figure any attentive observer will soon find to belong to *cristata*; of which it is a diminished but very characteristic representation; where the circular ramenta of its creeping rootstock and long intervals between the fascicles, as well as the cuneately oblong laminæ, and their divaricately patent ungues of the outer segments of the corolla are accurately defined. The omission of all mention of the three singular crested lines in the corolla of *cristata* (subsequently taken up as a species from the living plant in the first edition of Hortus Kewensis), when we know that *verna* was described from a dried specimen in which they are obliterated or nearly so, makes nothing against our supposition of the identity of the two plants. We have seen *cristata* with leaves full as narrow as those of the plant in CLAYTON'S Herbarium. MICHAUX enumerates both as distinct species; but his description of *verna*, like those of his predecessors, is rendered useless by its vagueness. If we could suppose that there was no mistake in Mr. WHITLEY'S account of the quarter from which the seeds of the present plant had been received, we might from the habitat guess that MICHAUX'S *verna* was meant for our plant. But we believe that there is an error in this account; and that *ruthenica* is of Russian origin alone and not of both Russian and Virginian. But of this we do not pretend to be positive; although we are so that it is not the *verna* of GRONOVIVS, LINNÆUS, or MILLER. In Hortus Kewensis the cultivation of *verna* in our gardens was most probably recorded solely on the authority of MILLER, as was that of so many other plants in that work; and this is the more probable since there is no specimen of it from those gardens to be found in the Bankian Herbarium. To this circumstance we strongly suspect we owe the formation of *cristata* and *verna* into distinct species. *Ruthenica* thrives well in the open border, where it flowers in April and May; the corolla has the scent as well as colour of the violet; for further account see No. 1123. G.



PULTENÆA DAPHNOIDES. DAPHNE-LEAVED
PULTENÆA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, utrinque appendiculatus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alis vexillo brevioribus. *Legumen* uniloculare, disper-
mum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PULTENÆA *daphnoides*; foliis obovatis mucronulato-pungen-
tibus glabris, stipulis geminis minutis, bracteis
ovatis calyce brevioribus. *Smith in Act. Soc.*
Lin. v. 9. p. 247.

PULTENÆA *daphnoides*; capitulis terminalibus, foliis obovata-
oblongis planis glaberrimis lævibus (unicalibus)
triplo longioribus quam latis: mucrone pungente.
Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. 2. Vol. 3. inedit.

PULTENÆA *daphnoides*; foliis obovatis glabris mucronatis,
floribus terminalibus capitatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2.*
p. 507. Bot. Repos. 98.

PULTENÆA *daphnoides*; frutex tripedalis, caule erecto sericeo
ramoso; foliis alternis cuneiformibus submucro-
natis subsericeis, floribus subpapilionaceis termi-
nalibus capitatis, 6—8, involucro sericeo, stipula
cava pilosa. *Wendland obs. 49. Hort. Herrenbus.*
3. p. 7. t. 17.

The name of this shrub was given by Dr. SMITH in honour of the late Dr. PULTENEY, (see above No. 475). It is one of the handsomest of the genus and is now rather common in our gardens. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Native of New South Wales, in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson. Blossoms most part of the summer.



ZIERIA SMITHII. LANCEOLATE ZIERIA.

*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus. *Petala* 4. *Stamina* glabra glandulis infidentia. *Stylus* simplex. *Stigma* 4-lobum. *Capsulæ* 4. coalitæ. *Sem.* arillata.
SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZIERIA *Smithii*; cymis axillaribus trichotomis, pedunculo communi petiolo brevior, foliolis lanceolatis pellucide punctatis, caule frutescente.

ZIERIA *Smithii*. *Bot. Repos. No.* 606.

ZIERIA *lanceolata*. *Brown in Herb. Banks.*

DESC. A low shrub. *Branches* rough with glandular warts. *Leaves* opposite, ternate, with footstalk about the length of the leaflets, which are lanceolate or rather oblong-elliptical, roughish above and punctate underneath with pellucid glands, as in *Hypericum perforatum*. *Flowers* in axillary and trichotomous cymes, having the common peduncle shorter than the petiole. *Braçtes* subulate, horizontal, two at each division of the peduncle, subpersistent. *Calyx* villous, 4-toothed. *Corolla* white, 4-petaled: *petals* ovate acute, somewhat revolute, much exceeding the calyx. *Stamens* 4, hypogynous, with a globular gland on the inside of the base of each. *Germens* 4, united internally: *style* erect: *stigma* 4-lobed.

There are three other species of ZIERIA in the Bankian Herbarium; of which *Zieria arborescens* is the only one that can be confounded with our plant; and that, besides growing into a tree, has the common peduncles longer than the footstalk of the leaf, leaves tomentose underneath and not pellucidly dotted.

This

This genus was named by Dr. SMITH in honor of our late friend Mr. ZIER, a learned and industrious botanist, who, having been appointed to a professorship in a Polish University, was preparing to leave this country, but was prevented by a chronic disease which terminated in death.

We are not fond of specific names taken from those of botanists; but, as in this case it serves to point out the particular species from which Dr. SMITH established the genus, we adopt it. Native of New South Wales. A tolerably hardy greenhouse shrub. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES.



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. GLOSSY-LEAVED
PITTOSPORUM.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. deciduus. *Petala* 5, conniventia in tubum. *Caps.* 2—5-valvis, 2—5-ocularis. *Semina* tecta pulpa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PITTOSPORUM *Tobira*; foliis obovatis obtusis glaberrimis coriaceis, capsulis trivalvibus. *Hort. Kew.* 2. v. 2. p. 27.

PITTOSPORUM *chinense*. *Donn. Hort. Cant.* p. 48.

EUONYMUS *Tobira*; floribus quinquefidis, foliis obovatis retusis integerrimis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1130.

EUONYMUS *Tobira*. *Thunb. Jap.* 99. *Hellen Diff. in Usteri dilect.* 1. p. 93. *Martyn. Mill. Diet.* n. 6.

TOBERA s. TOBIRA *Kämpf. Amœn. fasc.* 5. p. 796. t. 797.

A large handsome shrub with very glossy foliage and white flowers, which change yellow as they fade. These are fragrant but the smell of the bruised leaves or bark is very disagreeable, and their taste nauseous, exactly resembling sagapenum, according to KÆMPFER.

We have not seen the ripe fruit; but in its immature state it is obtusely three- rarely four-cornered; and a transverse section shows the future valves fleshy, convex, and forming as many receptacles of the seeds. There appears however to be only one loculament. KÆMPFER describes the seeds as being angular from pressure, and only three in number, but in his figure they appear to be many, which corresponds better with the state of the unripe fruit.

Except

Except the one above quoted, we do not know that there has been any representation of this plant published.

Native of JAPAN and CHINA. A rather hardy greenhouse shrub. Propagated by cuttings. Introduced to Kew Garden in 1804 by the Directors of the East-India Company, in the HENRY ADDINGTON, Capt. *Kirkpatrick*. Flowers most part of the summer.

Communicated by Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, Nurserymen, from their very interesting collection at Stockwell-Common.



STAPELIA RECLINATA. RECLINING STAPELIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. Nectar. duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *reclinata*; corollis quinquefidis: laciniis lanceolatis margine ciliatis: fundo elevato, pedunculis corolla longioribus, ramis patentibus tetragonis supra basin floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1282. *Hort. Kew.* 2. v. 2. p. 88.

STAPELIA *reclinata*; ramis pluribus tetragonis reclinatis dentatis: dentibus acutis patentibus, corolla quinquefida recurvata; laciniis patentibus replicatis fimbriatis. *Masson Stap.* p. 19. n. 28. t. 28.

STAPELIA *reclinata*, *elegans*, *cæspitosa*, and *radiata* of the Botanical Magazine very much resemble each other both in the herb and the flower. The last is most obviously distinguished from the others by the laciniaë of the corolla being altogether without pubescence; *elegans* by the inside of the laciniaë being covered with hairs as well as the margin ciliated; *reclinata* and *cæspitosa* have the margin only ciliated, in the former the peduncle is longer than the flower, and the exterior stellula of the nectary (which in all four species is orbicular and quite entire) is of the same dark red as the laciniaë, but in the latter this part is green, and the peduncle only equal to the flower in length.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Discovered by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON. Introduced in 1795. Flowers through most part of the summer. Our drawing was made from the collection of Mrs. WALKER, at Stockwell.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM 1630 TO 1800

BY JOHN B. HENNING

VOLUME I

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 1898

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The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth and struggle. It begins with the arrival of the Pilgrims in 1630, who sought a place where they could practice their religion in freedom. They found a rugged and isolated spot on the eastern shore of Massachusetts Bay, and they built a settlement that would become one of the most important in the New World.

The early years were marked by hardship and conflict. The Indians, who had lived on the land for centuries, were hostile to the newcomers. The Pilgrims fought the Battle of Wampanoag in 1619, and they were forced to seek help from the Indians to survive the winter of 1619-1620. In 1630, a larger group of Puritans arrived, and they established the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were determined to create a society based on the principles of the Bible, and they were not afraid to stand up to the authorities in England.

The colony grew rapidly, and it became a center of trade and commerce. The merchants of Boston were active in the West Indies, and they were involved in the slave trade. They were also engaged in the fur trade with the Indians. The colony was a source of pride and honor for the people of England, and it was a model of self-government.

In 1688, the colony was taken over by the British. The British government wanted to control the colony more closely, and it imposed a series of laws that the colonists resented. The colonists fought the Seven Years' War, and they were victorious. But the British did not give up their control of the colony, and the colonists were angry. They demanded that the British government respect their rights as Englishmen, and they refused to accept any laws that they did not make.

The tension between the colonists and the British government grew, and it led to the American Revolution. The colonists fought the Battle of Lexington in 1775, and they won. They declared their independence from the British, and they established the United States of America. Boston was one of the first cities to be free, and it was a source of inspiration for the rest of the country.

The history of the city of Boston is a story of courage and sacrifice. It is a story of a people who were determined to live by their own principles, and who were not afraid to stand up to the authorities. It is a story that has inspired generations of Americans, and it is a story that will continue to inspire us in the future.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. CHINESE
TRUMPET-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, cyathiformis. *Cor.* fauce campanulata, 5-fida, subtus ventricosa. *Siliqua* 2-locularis. *Sem.* membranaceo-alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BIGNONIA *grandiflora*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis ovatis acuminatis dentatis, panicula terminali brachiata: pedicellis cernuis biglandulosis, calyce semiquinquefido.

BIGNONIA *grandiflora*. *Syst. Veg.* 564. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 302. *Thunb. Jap.* p. 253. *Banks Ic. Kæmpf.* t. 21. *Persoon Syn.* p. 2. 172. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 16. *Bot. Repos.* 493. *Parad. Lond.* 61.

BIGNONIA *chinensis*. *Lamarck Encycl.* 1. p. 423.

At first sight there is great similarity between this species and *BIGNONIA radicans* (No. 485); but, when carefully examined, they are soon found to be sufficiently distinct. The flowers of the latter are produced in bunches upon very short peduncles; in this they form a large panicle, the branches of which go off at right angles, and are straight, except just below the calyx, where they are curved so as to make the flowers droop elegantly. The calyx too is angular, much longer, and more deeply divided. The stems are not furnished with those root-like excrescences by which, in *radicans*, they adhere to a wall or the bark of a tree.

The *BIGNONIA grandiflora* is an extremely ornamental shrub, is easily propagated by cuttings, and blossoms more readily than *radicans*. It is considered as a greenhouse plant, and is observed to flower most freely, when forced by artificial heat. It is not improbable however that it may be found to be sufficiently hardy to bear our winters without shelter, being a native of Japan and China.

Our drawing was made from a specimen from the royal garden at Kew.

N^o 7298.



Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug. 1. 1811.

Red Edwards's Del. F. Sanson Sculp.



ERICA ODORATA. PERFUMED HEATH.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor* persistens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* antehæsin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *odorata* (Breviflora: Corollæ tubus subglobosus.) bracteis a calyce remotis, antheris muticis. *Hort. Kew.* ed. 2. v. 2. p. 391.

ERICA *odorata.* *Andrews's Heaths*, vol. 3.

In the division to which it belongs, this is the only species which has no appendix at the apex of the filament. The leaves grow by fours, but often so crowded together that their order is not readily discernible.

The ERICA *odorata* is altogether one of the most desirable of the genus, both from the elegant waving of its delicate white flowers, lightly supported on slender footstalks, and its charming scent somewhat resembling a compound of roses and honeysuckles.

Flowers in the spring. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced to this country by JOHN WEDGEWOOD, Esq. in 1784. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, Nurseryman, King's-Road, Little Chelsea.





RUELLIA FORMOSA. SPLENDID RUELLIA.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* subcampanulata. *Stamina* per paria approximata. *Caps.* dentibus elasticis diffiliens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUELLIA *formosa*; foliis petiolatis integerrimis ovatis utrinque pubescentibus, pedunculis axillaribus alternis longissimis paucifloris, corollis subringentibus.

RUELLIA *formosa*; caule suffruticoso erecto; foliis pilosis, petiolatis, integerrimis, ovatis, obtusis; pedunculis lateralibus foliis duplo seu triplo longioribus, ramosis ramulis subtrifloris. *Bot. Repos.* 610.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, obtuse-angled, hairy. *Leaves* opposite ovate, more or less pointed, rounded at the base, covered with short hairs on both sides: *footstalks* not half the length of the leaf. *Peduncles* axillary, alternate, straight, two or three times longer than the leaf, somewhat branched at the extremity. *Bractes* linear-lanceolate, falling before the flower is expanded. *Calyx* five-cleft, linear-lanceolate, erect. *Corolla* shewy, fine scarlet: *tube* an inch and half long, curved, expanding upwards and somewhat compressed, a little hairy on the outside: *limb* smooth, divided into five, nearly equal laciniaë, bilabiate arranged; the two upper ones conjoined half-way up, all of them reflected at the sides, but especially the lateral ones. *Filaments* projecting a little beyond the tube: *anthers* sagittate, erect. *Style* somewhat longer than *stamens*; *stigma* unequally bifid.

This species comes very near to the *macrophylla* of VAHL, and appears to be the same as the specimen preserved under that

that name in the Bankian Herbarium, which was collected at St. Martha, the native place of VAHL's plant. The latter, however, differs so much in the relative length of the peduncles and leaves, and in the form of the flower, according to his figure and description, that we cannot venture to determine them to be the same species.

Our plant is said to be a native of Brazil, and was introduced to this country by Sir CHARLES COTTON, Bart. in the year 1808. Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHEATLEY, BRAME, and MARTIN'S, who received the seeds from Mr. DONN, the worthy curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Flowers most part of the summer. Requires the heat of the stove.



LACHENALIA CONTAMINATA. MIXED-COLOURED LACHENALIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nis.* 745, 854, 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *contaminata*; (*flores è minoribus*;) foliis pluribus recumbenter ambientibus, semiteretibus, lineari-subulatis, canaliculatis, scapo duplo citrave longioribus; racemo cylindraceo-oblongato, conferto; bracteolis ovato-subulatis breviter decurrentibus; pedicellis flore 3—4-plo brevioribus; corolla erectiuscula, tubuloso-campanulata, brevi, subirregulari; ex fundo obliquo in tubulum conflexa inde subbilabiato-patula; laciniis extimis isometris rectis ovato-oblongis planiusculis obtusis, suprema externe juxta infra apicem callo carinato retuso aucta; interioribus una tertia longioribus, lateralibus summis binis ligulatis explicatis obtusis sursum divaricatis sæpeque eroso-dentatis, infima convoluto-attenuata paulo breviori subdeflexa; filamentis corollæ isometris, subdeclinato-divergentibus; antheris subcuboideo-ovatis; germine ovato, obtusato, pulvinatim trilobo, trifulco; stylo fetiformi declinato, quam id duplo longiore, puncto acuto inconspicuo stigmatoso terminato. G.

LACHENALIA *contaminata*; *Hort. Kew.* 1. 460. *ed.* 2. 2. 285. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 170. (*excluso passim orthopetalæ synonymo quod ustulatae Herb. Banks. specieique alienæ.*)

L. hyacinthoides. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. tab. 382. *Coll.* 5. 58. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 173.

L. orchioides. *Jacq. Hort. Vindb.* 2. tab. 178.

HYACINTHUS *orchioides* *aphyllus* *serpentarius* *major.* *Breyn. Prod.* 24. tab. xi. f. 3. (*male a Willdenovio L. orchioidi citatus.*)

DESCR.

DESCR. *Leaves* from six inches to a foot long, narrow, fleshy, and thick, often marked on the inner side with a straggling dusky brown spot or two; *stem* marbled-variegated with cinnamon colour and green; *flowers* about three lines long, greenish white with an external reddish brown stain at the summit of each segment, appearing, though more faintly, on the inner surface; scent somewhat resembling that of the Peruvian HELIOTROPIUM. While speaking in No. 1372 of this plant (at that time unknown to us but by drawings and in herbariums) we had formed an opinion that it would be found not to be specifically different from the *angustifolia* of No. 735; but a comparison of the corolla in the live state shewed us that no two species could be more clearly distinct. The *orthopetala* of JACQUIN has been erroneously adduced by WILLDENOW as its synonym, who has been followed in this error by the editor of the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis; see our observations in No. 1372.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was brought into the Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Our drawing was made at Mr. KNIGHT'S nursery, King's-Road, Fulham. G.

ERRATA.

No. 750, l. 29, for "inner" read "outer."

No. 695, l. 13, pro "sifyrinchio" lege "longiflora."

No. 1372, l. 23, for "contominata" read "contaminata."



UVULARIA SESSILIFOLIA. SESSILE-LEAVED
UVULARIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 916.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *sessilifolia*; caule glabro summitate bifido; ramulo altero sterili, altero unifloro; foliis sessilibus lanceolato-ovalibus subtus glaucescentibus; corollæ laciniis planis ovalibus; capsula ovoidea stipitata. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer. 1. 199.*

UVULARIA *sessilifolia*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 437. Smith. Exot. Bot. 1. 101. tab. 52. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 95. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 247.*

We lost the opportunity of examining the Plant for description after it had been drawn. Differs from all the other species known to us in having sessile, not perfoliate nor petioled leaves, and which are of an elliptic-lanceolate form, scarcely perceptibly downy beneath; segments of the corolla ribbed, smooth on both sides; nectary oblong; anthers pointless. Found by MICHAX, in different tracts of country from Canada to Carolina, and about Charlestown.

Our drawing was made from a plant imported from North-America, by Messrs. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, in whose collection it flowered in May last.

According to the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis, introduced into this country by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES in 1790. Perfectly hardy. G.



SMILACINA BOREALIS. NORTHERN
SMILACINA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1155.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SMILACINA *borealis*; foliis 3—4 inferne caulinis, elliptico-
obovatis, dense striatulis, villoso-ciliatis (*ad*
lentem a supino punctulatim pruinatis), deorsum
attenuatis complicatis, superiore cauli longius
adnato, inferioribus breviter fistuloso-vaginan-
tibus; caule altiore tereti-anguloso villis tecto;
umbellae bracteata pauciflora laxa inæquali, (*modo*
proliferavel alia inferius sessili laterali,;) pedicellis
corollæ isometris ad triplo breviores, hirsutis;
corolla decidua turbinato-patente, laciniis
oblongo-lanceolatis ad basin spatio vacuo inter-
stinctis ciliatis, extus villosis, deorsum ungui-
culatim convolutis ac fossula elongata intus
impressis; filamentis immediate hypogynis,
lineari-subulatis, plano-convexis, corollæ iso-
metris, subæqualibus, deorsum villosis; an-
theris subsagittato-oblongis introrsis a dorso
subincumbentibus; germine viridi rotundato-
trigono punctulatim pruinato; stylo subcla-
vato trigono; stigmate triquetro, ampliato,
aperto, tri-bilobulato-fisso. G.

SMILACINA *borealis*. β ; nobis supra No. 1155; (*exclusa*
varietate (α .) *in propriam speciem nomine um-*
bellatæ segreganda).

DRACÆNA *borealis*. Hort. Kew. 1. 454. tab. 5. ed. 2. 2.
278. (*excluso synonymo Bot. Mag. 1155.*) Mart.
Mill. Dict. Bot. Repos. tab. 206, ubi stamen et
pistillum auctim exhibita omnino erronea. Willd.
Sp. 2. 158. Dalman. diff. de Drac. 3. 7.

The

The inflorescence of the present plant having till now been only known to us by imperfect figures or in a dried state, and having been misled by the very singular agreement of its other parts, we had in No. 1155 joined it with the *umbellata* of DESFONTAINES, as the variety β ; keeping however the proper synonyms of the two plants distinct. A comparison of the descriptions of their inflorescence, now that both are known to us in a living state, will shew that the two plants never can be considered but as very distinct species. *Borealis* approaches in many respects to UVULARIA, as *umbellata* on the other hand does to CONVALLARIA. We can find no difference in their *leaves*; but in our plant the *umbel* had no traces of any bractes at the base of its pedicles, nor were these placed round a short axis as in that, but issued fasciclewise from the naked top of the stem, and were of very unequal lengths; they also differed in form, size, and colour of their respective corollas. *Umbellata* was found by MICHAUX on the Alleghany mountains; there is likewise a specimen of it in the Banksian Herbarium, brought by Mr. TURNER from the Cherokee territory. *Borealis* was introduced into this country in 1778, by Dr. SOLANDER, from Newfoundland and the neighbourhood of Halifax in Nova-Scotia. We find also a one-flowered smaller specimen, brought from the North-West coast of America, by Mr. A. MENZIES, in the same Herbarium, which very probably belongs to a species distinct from both. *Umbellata* was most likely unknown in this country till published in this work. Both species are hardy, and bloom together in June. G.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 1155, l. 2; for "SMILACINA BOREALIS (α)", read "SMILACINA UMBELLATA;" and in line 13, exclude variety β with its proper synonymy, as belonging to the species now published. The account of the habitat is also to be modified according to the preceding observations. G.



12, 13. *Veronica* Walworth Aug 1. 1811.

F. Johnston

DIANELLA ENSIFOLIA. (α). WHITISH
FLOWERED DIANELLA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla (*Perianthium*. Br.) sexpartita, æqualis, patens, decidua. *Filamenta* curvata apice incrassata stuposa (glanduloso-incrassatave G.) *Antheræ* lineares, strictæ, basi infertæ. *Ovarium* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* simplex. *Bacca* globosa, polysperma. *Semina* ovalia umbilico nudo. *Brown. Prod. Flor. Nov. Holl.* 1. 279.

OBS. *Herbæ perennes. Radix fibrosa. Folia graminea, elongata basibus semivaginantibus. Flores paniculati, pedicellis juxta apicem articulatis, basi bracteola unilaterali stipatis: nutantes cærulei (albidi ve G.) antheris apicibusque filamentorum flavis. Baccæ cæruleæ. Semina splendentia. Brown. l. c.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANELLA *ensifolia*; foliis glabris, floribus laxè paniculatis. *Lil. a Redoute* 1. tab. 1.

(α.) floribus albidis G.

DIANELLA *ensifolia. Lil. a Red. l. c. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 276; (excluso synonymo Milleri quod ANTHOLYZÆ æthiopicæ.)*

DIANELLA *nemorosa. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. 49. tab. 94.*

DRACÆNA *ensifolia. Hort. Kew. 1. 454. Gærtn. Sem. et fr. 1. 57. tab. 16. f. 4.*

(β.) floribus cæruleis. G.

DIANELLA *nemorosa. Lam. Encyc. 2. 276.*

DRACÆNA *ensifolia. Lin. Mant. 63. Syst. Veg. ed. 13. 274. ed. 14. 334. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 158.*

GLADIOLUS *odoratus indicus. Rumph. amboin. 5. 185. tab. 73.*

We have never happened to obtain a living specimen of this plant for examination, but as it is the same with those of JACQUIN and REDOUTE, in whose works very ample descriptions will be found, it would have been most probably unnecessary for us to
have

have offered any further remarks of our own. We have divided the respective synonyms between the white and the blue flowered plants; the first of which has been long known in European gardens; the latter only through the work of RUMPHIUS and the Herbarium of COMMERSON, and may after all, as far as we can see, be a distinct species from the other. In the Banksian Herbarium we found a specimen nearly allied to our plant, brought from China by Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, and which may probably be the plant of LOUREIRO. GÆRTNER professes to have had his specimen from the Kew-Gardens, so that his synonym is certain. In the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis, by a mistake very unusual in that excellent work, the GLADIOLUS. 6. of the first edition of MILLER'S Dictionary, has been adduced as an authority for the period of the introduction of our plant, when in fact that synonym belongs to ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica*; nor do we find our plant noticed in any of the editions of MILLER'S work published in his own life time. We suspect that there is no authority for the period of its introduction into this country; nor any certain one for its habitat, unless we knew it to be of the same species with RUMPHIUS'S plant. Requires to be kept in the hot-house. G.

17905.



Jy d^m Edwards Del. F. Sanson Sculp. Pub by S. G. & W. Walworth Sep 1 1871.

LILIUM MONADELPHUM. MONADELPHOUS
LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 936.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *monadelphum*; foliis omnibus caulinis numerosis confertius sparsis patentibus (*hinc inde subverticillatim approximatis*) ovato-lanceolatis obtusifolis subtus breviter puberulis (*praesertim in margine et venis*) superne versus gradatim decrefcentibus; racemo erecto paucifloro distante, pedicellis flore 2—3plo brevioribus foliolo bracteatis; corolla cernua cyathiformi-revoluta, laciniis citra medium convergentibus inde brevius revoluto-patentibus, intus nudis glabris explicatis superne versus subcanaliculatis, interioribus subduplo latioribus; filamentis pro germinis longitudine connatis, corolla sub una quarta brevioribus; antheris luteis; germine quam stylus subtriplo brevior columnari rotundato-trigono, sexstriato; stylo triquetro clavato; stigmate elliptico-ovato, stamina æquante. G.

LILIUM *monadelphum*. *Marsch. a Biebers. Flor. Taurico-Caucas. 1. 267.*

LILIUM *orientale latifolium* flore luteo maximo odoratissimo. *Tournef. Cor. 1. 25.*

DESCR. *Stem 2—3 feet high; corolla of a light shining yellow colour thinly speckled on the inside with small oblong brown specks; pollen light yellow; style and stigma green; scent very strong and pungent, to us disagreeable. Differs from*

from *Pomponium* (*Nis.* 798, 971.) by leaves that are not narrowed downwards, and which are blunter, shorter, and broader than in that; by the pedicles, which are twice shorter than the flower; by the limb of the corolla, which is not bent back for more than about half its length; by the absence of all warty excrescences on the inner side of the segments; by its monadelphously cohering filaments; by a pale yellow pollen, a germen three times shorter than the style, and a stigma that is more elongated.

Native of Mount Caucasus and the adjoining region; whence the seed from which our specimen was raised had been received by Messrs. LODDIGES, of Hackney. Hardy. Flowers in June. G.



Scilla maritima L.

1753. *Scilla maritima* L. f. *alba* L.

Scilla maritima L.

WATSONIA STRICTIFLORA. STRAIGHT-
FLOWERED WATSONIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1072.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *strictiflora*; (*flos è majoribus*;) bulbo-tubere globofo-pyramidato; foliis subquaternis radicalibus vel inferne caulinis lineari-ensatis rigidiusculis nervo medio costatis; caule altiore simplici, foliolo medio stipato; spica pauci-(bi-) flora distante; spathæ valva exterior herbacea naviculari-lanceolata corollæ tubo duplo brevior interiorum parum breviorum concludente; corolla rectissima tubato-hypocrateriformi; tubo gracili tereti striato laciniis duplo longior in faucem brevem nudam paulatim ampliato; limbo regulari rotatim explanato; laciniis subæqualibus concaviusculis, exterioribus lato-oblongis rotundatis cum mucrone, interioribus sublatioribus obovato-ellipticis deorsum angustatis apice emarginatis; staminibus rectis trifariam patentibus; filamentis faucem paululum superantibus; antheris istis parum brevioribus, erectis superne recurvatis; stigmatibus infra antherarum apices divaricantibus. G.

DESCR. *Bulb-tuber* about the size of a large nutmeg, covered by thick brown membrano-fibrous *integuments*; *leaves* 4—6 inches long, about half an inch broad; *stem* rather higher than these in the present specimen, two-flowered; *flower* scentless,

scentless, of a cherry-red colour, about three inches long, opening of the faux marked with a deep violet-purple coloured star of six short broadish-pointed rays (*nectarostigmata*) one on the base of each segment; *anthers* dark purple with yellow pollen; *stigmas* deep rose-colour; when the flower begins to fade, the segments of the corolla, which are about the third of an inch broad, converge subbilabately. We have not found any traces of the species in any work known to us; it agrees with *marginata* (see above No. 608) in having trifarious upright divergent stamens, but disagrees with all the species yet known to us in the straightness and uprightness of the corolla, length of the tube, and proportionate shortness of the faux. Introduced into this country from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Hon. W. HERBERT, in whose collection it flowered this summer; to that gentleman we are also obliged for the specimen from which the drawing was made, as well as for his observations on the species. G.



MORÆA SISYRINCHIUM. EUROPEAN MORÆA,
OR SPANISH NUT.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. N^{is}. 593, 613, 695; rectius tamen nobis in Ann. of Bot. 1. 238.*

OBS. MORÆÆ ab IRIDE *differentiæ nota expressa atque solida in ejus radice bulbi-tuberosa posita est.* MORÆA iridioides (*supra No. 693.*) apud IRIDEM collocari oportet, *conversisque appellationibus, moræoidem nuncupari potest.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *Sisyrrinchium; (imberbis; stigmata petaloidea;)* foliis radicalibus subbinis ligulato-involutis bifariam divergentibus tereti-caudatis, extus striatulis, deorsum fistuloso-vaginantibus; caule culmaceo simplici vel uni- bi-ramoso foliolo uno rarius et altero; spatha pluriflora plurivalvi lanceolato-convoluta valvis externis herbaceo-striatis aristatim cuspidatis; germine pedunculoideo-elongato, prismatico, attenuato, spatham subæquante, pedicellum aliquoties excedente, superne longius casso; corolla hexapetalo-partita ex anguste turbinata limbo biformi-patente; laminis exterioribus ovatis, rotato-patentibus, ungues æquantibus; interioribus spathulato-lanceolatis, duplo angustioribus, parum brevioribus, stigmata æquantibus, erecto-divergentibus; stigmatum labii interni segmentis anguste semilanceolatis cuspidatis divergenter collateralibus, extimi minuti bifidi appressi parabolice rotundatis; capsula tenuissime membranacea, prismatico-columnari, seminibus numerosis subovatis punctulatim pruinatis translucentibus nodulata, superne casso-caudata. G.

MORÆA *Sisyrrinchium. Nobis in Ann. of Bot. 1. 241. infra No. 1103. pag. alt. in spec. enum. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 1. 114.*

IRIS

IRIS *Sisyrrinchium*. Linn. *Spec. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 59.* Hort. Kew.
1. 74. Thunb. *Diff. n. 25.* Cavan. *Ic. 2. 74. tab.*
193. Desfont. *Flor. Atl. 1. 36.* Flor. Græc. Sibth.
1. 30. tab. 42. Lil. a Redoutè. 1. tab. 29. Brotero.
Fl. Lusit. 1. 52. Vahl. *enum. 2. 144.* Willd. *Sp.*
Pl. 1. 234.

SISYRINCHIUM minus. Hort. *Exstet. æst. ord. 3. fol. 9. f. 1.*

SISYRINCHIUM majus. Park. *Par. 170. tab. 169. f. 6.*

Ger. emac. 103. f. 1. Clus. *Hist. 1. 216 cum Ic.*

Nosehla. *Lusitanis.*

OBS. *Corolla in Flora græca et Redoutæi Liliaceis dissectim exhibitata*
tubo false donatur. G.

DESCR. *Bulb tuber* about the size of a small chestnut, with coarse brown reticulated cartilagineo-fibrous integuments; leaves 6—9 inches long, narrow; flowers about an inch and half long, 3—5 opening in succession; seeds numerous, small, of a reddish brown colour: varies with blue, purple, white, and with yellow corollas. In the later botanical works the corolla of this species is described, and even exhibited in dissections annexed to the figures of it, as furnished with a long tube; but a careful inspection shews, that what has been mistaken for the tube of the corolla is in reality the upper sterile part of the germen, in which the septa are perceptible although the ovula are obliterated or nearly so; and when the corolla decays, it is seen to part from the summit of its supposed tube, leaving the same cicatrix that is usually perceptible on the ends of the germens of this genus when the corolla has fallen from them. Notwithstanding the plant has been known from the days of GERARD (1597) in our gardens, we had never met with it until this summer at Mr. VERE'S, where it had been received from Gibraltar.

The interior of the Bulb-tuber is said to be eaten by the children in Spain and Portugal, by way of nuts; whence the appellation given it by PARKINSON and GERARD of "Spanish Nut." Native of Spain, Portugal, Sicily, the Grecian Islands, and the Coast of Barbary. Blooms in May. Should be sheltered in the greenhouse or garden-frame from severe frost. G.

NOTE.

No. 693, l. 2, for "MORÆA IRIDIODES," read "IRIS MORÆOIDES."



ALLIUM OBLIQUUM. TWISTED-LEAVED
GARLIC.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 774.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *obliquum*; bulbo oblongato membranis tecto, rhizomate nunc basi protuberante; foliis deorsum longe fistuloso-vaginantibus striatis, laminis bifariam divaricatis alterne distantibus ligulato-attenuatis carinatis glaucis obliquatis tortisque, caule subterete brevioribus; spatha bivalvi umbella brevioris, valvis ovatis muticis; umbella numerosa sphaerica, pedicellis flore aliquoties longioribus; corolla rotundato-campanulata, laciniis lanceolato-ovatis subisometris; germine (*pro flore*) grandifuculo subglobofo obsolete trilobo-gibbofo apice depresso, lobis obscurius carinatis, singulis foraminulo nectarifero basi subtus pertusis; filamentis corollae bis longioribus, planis lineari-subulatis aequalibus; antheris erectis subcuboideo-didymis; stylo setiformi stamina demum aequante, puncto stigmatoso inconspicuo. G.

ALLIUM *obliquum*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 424.* Mill. *Diæt. ed. 8. n. 7.* Hort. Kew. 1. 423. ed. 2. 2. 233. Georgi *befchr. russ. reichs. 4. 892.* Willd. *Sp. Pl. 2. 67.* Lam. *Encyc. 1. 65.*

ALLIUM *ramosum*. Jacq. *ic. rar. 1. tab. 62.* Misc. 2. 308; *nec aliorum, quod idem cum tatarico supra No. 1142.*

A. caule planifolio umbellifero staminibus filiformibus flore triplo longioribus foliis obliquis. Mill. *Diæt. ed. 7. n. 7.*

A. radice tunicato foliis planis linearibus caulinis capitulo umbellato. Gmel. *Sibir. 1. 49. tab. 9.*

DESCR. *Bulb* scarcely of greater circumference than the stem with its sheathing leaves, of which it appears a mere continuation, integuments membranous brownish; *leaves* sheathing a stem 1—3 feet high for nearly half its length, 6—8, base of the blade in lower one nearly an inch broad, in the upper ones gradually narrower; *flowers* of a greenish yellow colour, rather small; the whole plant, when bruised, emits a very rank smell of Garlic. Native of Siberia. Blooms in May. Hardy. Cultivated by P. MILLER in 1759. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Mr. HAWORTH, the only one in which we have ever met it. G.

N O T E.

In No. 1385, we have quoted the plant represented in the work on the rarer Hungarian vegetables, by KITABEL and WALDSTEIN, under the name of *ALLIUM Ampeloprasum*, as the variety β of the *Ampeloprasum* given in that number; and in so doing we have followed the editor of the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis. But we are now convinced that it is a non bulbiferous variety of *arenarium*; and a fresh proof of the fallacy of distinguishing the species of this genus by their *bulbiferous* or *capsuliferous* umbels. *Arenarium* is very closely allied to *Ampeloprasum*, but differs in being altogether a much smaller and slenderer plant, in the colour of the flowers and by the form of the spathe and bulb. G.



BRYOPHYLLUM CALYGINUM. PENDULOUS-
FLOWERED BRYOPHYLLUM.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus ; cylindricus. *Corolla* tubulosa, limbo 4-fido erecto. *Filam.* æqualia basi corollæ inserta. *Germina* 4. *Nectaria* squamæ 4, unicuique germi uni.

OBS. *A Kalanchoe Adansoni* differt præcipue filamentis æqualibus, neque serie binaria dispositis.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

BRYOPHYLLUM *calycinum*. *Salisb. Parad. Lond.* 3.

COTYLEDON *calyculata*. *Solander Mss.* apud Banks.

COTYLEDON *pinnata* ; foliis quinato-pinnatis, foliolis obovatis crenatis : crenis filamento-barbatis, floribus longis pendulis. *Lam. Enc.* 2. p. 141?

CALANCHOE *pinnata*. *Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 446?

CRASSUVIA *floripendula*. *Commerson Mss.*?

DESC. *Stem* erect, shrubby, knotted by the vestiges of the fallen leaf-stalks ; ash-coloured at the lower part and reddish upwards, with raised oblong whitish spots. *Leaves* upon long spotted footstalks, which continue to grow and become recurved after the leaf is decayed, opposite, fleshy, simple, ternate, or even pinnate, ovate, crenate, veined on the upper surface, paler beneath. *Flowers* pendulous in termina compound panicles : *pedicles* divaricate, curved at the extremity. *Corolla* about twice the length of the calyx, one-petaled, somewhat contracted upwards, and obscurely four-sided ; *limb* divided into 4 lanceolate *laciniæ*, suffused with red. *Nectary* 4 tongue-shaped scales inserted into the base of the *germens*, which are four, oblong, terminating in as many *styles* equalling the stamens. *Filaments* 8, inserted into the base of the corolla, in one equal row, the length of the tube.

The

The name was happily conceived by Mr. SALISBURY, from βρω to germinate & φυλλον a leaf. For this plant possesses the singular property of germinating from the dark spot observable at the base of every indentation in the margin of the leaf, not whilst growing, but as it decays. Thus, in attempting to dry a specimen, little germinating bulbs were produced in abundance, though there was no appearance of any before the plant was deposited between papers. We know of no other species which will come under this genus; the *COTYLEDON pinnata* of Lamarck being probably the same; and his two varieties differing in nothing but that in the one the crenatures of the leaves had germinated and put forth radicles, while the other had not.

Native of the Moluccas, and brought into England from the Calcutta garden by Dr. ROXBURGH. Requires a moderate stove. Flowers in May. Propagated by the crenatures of the leaves or by cuttings.

We were favoured with the fine plant from which our drawing was taken, by Mr. BARR, of Ball's-Pond, Islington.



GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA, *var.* (β). SPOTTED-
FLOWERED CRESTED GENTIAN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-petala. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*Vid.* Nm. 1229.

Synonimis ibi citatis adde

GENTIANA *septemfida*. *Bieberst. Fl. taurico-cauc.* 1. p. 195.
Hort. Kew. edit. 2. v. 2. p. 110.

(α .) limbo corollæ impunctato. *Supra* No. 1229.

(β .) limbo corollæ punctato.

The plant here figured has wider leaves than the one given at No. 1229; the gores of the corolla are more finely cut, and the limb is spotted with white: circumstances probably owing altogether to cultivation. We should not, therefore, have thought this variety of sufficient importance to have given a separate figure of it; but that, for want of more early attention, the whole impression was coloured under an idea of its being another species, which we have not yet been fortunate enough to meet with.

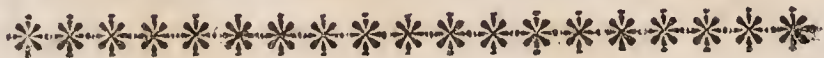
The spotted-flowered variety of GENTIANA *Pneumonanthæ*, No. 1101, is probably also the effect of cultivation, and not really different from our indigenous species. The two plants mutually illustrate each other.

The name of *septemfida* is a very improper one; a corolla with seven laciniae being a very rare occurrence; BIEBERSTEIN observes that out of many thousands, he could not meet with a single one: the usual number is five.

Our plant was communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES, with whom no species of Gentian thrives better or flowers more freely.



LIATRIS SPICATA. SPIKED LIATRIS.

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA EQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Cal. oblongus, imbricatus. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* plumosus, coloratus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIATRIS *spicata*; foliis linearibus integerrimis glabris (basifoliatis) nervosis et punctatis, floribus spicatis, squamis calycinis linearibus obtusis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 16. 36.

LIATRIS *macrostachya*. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. p. 91.

SERRATULA *spicata*; foliis linearibus basi ciliatis, floribus spicatis sessilibus lateralibus, caule simplici. *Sp. Pl.* 1147. *Reich.* 3. p. 672. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 138. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 14. *Gron. Virg.* ed. 2. p. 116.

CIRSIUM tuberosum lactuæ capitulis spicatis. *Dill. Eltham.* p. 85. t. 72. f. 83.

The *leaves* of this species vary much in length and breadth, and when cultivated are more or less ciliated at the base, or frequently naked: the broader ones have several longitudinal nerves, and when held to the light, are perceived, by the aid of a lens, to be full of transparent dots. The *spikes of flowers* vary much in length, and begin flowering at the top of the stalk; on which account, the appearance is much better when it first blossoms than afterwards, when the dead flowers at the summit of the stem render the plant unsightly. The remarkable length of the *stigmas* is perhaps common to the genus, though this character would exclude some species that are at present arranged under it. Though not comparable with the fragrance of *Liatris odorata*, the leaves of this plant are by no means destitute of an agreeable smell when dried.

We have omitted the synonyms of BANISTER and PLUKENET, as being very dubious; and that of MORRISON, as certainly wrong; the figure of the last is referred to by LINNÆUS himself, for SERRATULA [LIATRIS] *squarrosa*, with the epithet of *bona*. In the second edition of the species plantarum, the same synonym is repeated at *spicata*; and this error has been carelessly continued by REICHARD, WILLDENOW, and MARTYN, which could not have happened had any of these writers taken the pains to compare the originals.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE'S, of the Fulham Nursery, from a plant imported by the late Mr. FRASER.

A hardy perennial. Flowers in August. Propagated by parting its roots or by seed.



Syd^m Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth October. 1. 1811.

E. Sanson Sculp.

CAROLINEA MINOR. LESSER CAROLINEA.

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx urceolatus truncatus. *Filamenta* ramosa. *Stylus* longissimus. *Stigma* 6-partitum. *Caps.* lignosa, 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CAROLINEA *minor*; foliis septenatis; foliolis elliptico-oblongis utrinque acutis, pedunculo calyce longiore, petalis decoloribus.

BOMBAX *Carolinoides*. *Donn Hort. Cant.* p. 156.

We received this elegant shrub from Messrs. LODDIGES and Sons, under the name of BOMBAX *Carolinoides*, an appellation given it by Dr. ANDERSON of the Botanic Garden at St. Vincent's, who was induced to refer it to that genus because its seeds are enveloped in a fine brown cottony substance. But it is so exact a representation in miniature of CAROLINEA *insignis*, the same truncated calyx, linear fleshy petals, and singularly branched filaments, that we cannot consent to separate it from that genus, and refer it to BOMBAX, with the other species of which it has so much less affinity; even though it should be found that the seeds of CAROLINEA *princeps* and *insignis* have no cottony or other analogous envelope; of which however we cannot find any certain proof.

CAROLINEA *minor* differs from *insignis* not only in size, the latter being a very lofty tree, but in the relative length of the peduncle, nearly twice that of the calyx, which in *insignis* is hardly so long, though the calyx in the latter is more than fifteen, but in the former only about five times shorter than the petals. The petals in our plant are green on both sides, in *insignis*, according to SWARTZ, they are of a bright red within.

The

The *PACHIRA aquatica* of AUBLET, *CAROLINEA princeps* LINN. is represented with large lanceolate stigmas, but in the dried specimens that we have seen, which for aught we know may have all really belonged to *C. insignis*, they are just as represented in our figure, or not so large in proportion to the size of the flower.

CAROLINEA minor, according to Dr. ANDERSON, is a native of Guiana, growing on the borders of rivers, and forming a very elegant tree; but is not common even there. The fruit, he says, is about the size of that of *BOMBAX Ceiba*, is a woody capsule, one-celled, with five valves, and numerous kidney-shaped seeds disposed in five rows, and enveloped in fine brown cotton. Mr. LODDIGES received the seed of this tree several years ago from Dr. ANDERSON, and has now several fine healthy looking plants.



SCHISANDRA COCCINEA. SCARLET-
FLOWERED SCHISANDRA.



Class and Order.

MONŒCIA SYNGENESIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Calyx* imbricatus: foliolis concavis, interioribus gradatim majoribus, intensius coloratis. *Stam.* 6? coalita in clypeum orbiculatum, sexfidum, margine revolutum: laciniarum sinibus, tot foramina simulantibus, polliniferis.

FEM. *Calyx* ut in mare. *Germina* plurima ovoidea. *Stigma* breve acutum. *Baccæ* 1-spermæ, receptaculo elongato spicatum affixæ.

OBS. *Genus* Menispermis affine Nomen a Σχισσις et εωνης, ob fissuras antheris quasi interjectas.

Specific Name.

SCHISANDRA *coccinea*. Michaux Flor. Bor.-Am. 2. p. 219.
tab. 47.

For the specimen of this very rare climbing shrub, from which our drawing was made, we are indebted to our friend JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's-Grove, Southgate. As it unfortunately produced only male flowers, our character of the female was necessarily borrowed from MICHAUX: that of the male we have made to correspond with our ideas of its structure from actual though too limited observation.

The shield-like body, in the centre of the flower, which appears to have six perforations, or five according to MICHAUX, is considered by him to be formed by the coalesced sessile anthers; we regard it as rather composed of filaments united

united together; but, without deciding the question, we use the word *stamen*, as applicable to either. These apparent perforations are not, however, really such, but so many clefts in the border of the shield, the sides of which are closely applied together towards the margin, but separate at their termination towards the centre, so as to form small oval openings, the edges of which are covered with a white pollen. In the flowers of our specimen the leaflets of the calyx exceeded nine; these are round, concave, and imbricate, the inner ones regularly increasing in size and in intenseness of colour within side, till they become of a bright minium red.

Native of South-Carolina and Georgia, therefore liable to be killed by the severity of our winters, unless protected by the shelter of glass. Flowers in June. Propagated by cuttings.



GENTIANA MACROPHYLLA. LONG-
LEAVED GENTIAN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 1—6-ocularis. *Receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *macrophylla*; corollis quinquefidis (f. quadrididis) sessilibus verticillatis, foliis radicalibus caulem inferne subnudum æquantibus. *Pallas Fl. Ross.* 2. p. 108. t. 96. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1335. *Frælich. Gent.* p. 31. n. 7. *Hort. Kew. edit II. v. 2.* p. 110.

GENTIANA floribus confertis terminatricibus, corollis quadrididis et quinquefidis, foliis lanceolatis, caule procumbente media parte nudo. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 104. t. 52.

DESC. *Stalk* affurgent, rounded, mostly naked in the middle part, but often having a pair of small imperfect leaves near the bottom, and another pair, somewhat larger, towards the upper part. *Radical leaves* lanceolate, five-nerved, pale underneath, quite entire, some of them equalling the stalk in length. *Flowers* verticillate, crowded together at the summit of the stalk, sessile. *Floral leaves* several, four long growing crosswise, others smaller intermingled with the flowers; one or two flowers sometimes grow in the axils of the upper pair of cauline leaves. *Calyx* truncate, splitting on one side. *Corolla* somewhat inflated upwards: *limb* divided into four or five segments, soon becoming erect and more acute. The corolla

is blue at first, but changes green, and persists in this state till the seeds are ripe. *Stamens* four or five, shorter than *Germen*, which is spindle-shaped. *Stigmas* flat, at first applied close together, afterwards revolute. The taste of this plant is slightly bitter, but dwells long on the tongue.

Native of SIBERIA, according to PALLAS, where, especially in the eastern parts, it is very common, in the pastures, in woods, and in the mountains. In all this tract of country *GENTIANA cruciata* does not occur.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Flowers in June. Is a perfectly hardy perennial. Propagated by seeds.



ALOE SERRULATA. SAW-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1352.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *ferrulata*; (*caudex brevior foliatus; flores e majoribus, nutantes, recti;*) foliis multifariam ambientibus, imbricato-divergentibus, numerosis, lanceolato-acuminatis, albo-maculosis, margine cartilagineis ferrulato-denticulatis, apice carinato-triquetris; caule subramoso; racemo multifloro remotiusculo; corolla subclavato-cylindracea compressiuscula ore brevi regulari patula, laciniis pro tribus partibus concretis inde conniventibus, obtusulis; germine columellari, rotundate trigono, quam stylus subtriplo breviori; stylo filamentis graciliore, puncto stigmatoso obsolete pubescente. G.

ALOE *ferrulata*. *Haworth. Linn. Transf. 7. 18. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 295.*

ALOE *perfoliata*. *λ. ferrulata. Hort. Kew. 1. 467. Mart. Mill. Dict.*

Very closely allied to *variegata* (supra No. 513;) but is altogether a much larger plant with multifarious ambient leaves not trifariously decussated as in that, which are also of a much duller greyish green, not undulately variegated as there, but marked with largish distinct oblong white blotches; the pedicles are about half the length of the corolla, and not three or four times shorter than that, as in *variegata*. MILLER, in his Dictionary, after describing *variegata*, says, "I have raised a variety of this from seeds which I received from the Cape of Good Hope, with broader and flatter leaves, which spread

spread more than those of the former, and are not so beautifully spotted; but as these plants have not flowered yet, so I do not know if it will prove a distinct species." This may very probably be our present species. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; introduced before 1789.

Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered this summer in Mr. HAWORTH'S collection. G.

ERRATA.

No. 870, l. a paginæ calce 3; dele "precedente."

No. 894, l. 8, pro "*Germen inferum*," lege "*Germen superum*."

No. 1112, l. 14, præ verbo "mucronulo" infere "antheris."

No. 1346, l. a paginæ pede 5; post "minor," infere "*Willd. Sp. Pl.*
2. 186."

No. 1391, l. 7, pro "Masc." lege "MASC. pro "Fem." FEM."

———— l. 10, post "*Nux*" dele periodum.

N^o 1416.



PITCAIRNIA BRACTEATA (β.) SULPHUREA.
YELLOW-FLOWERED PITCAIRNIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. seorsim bracteata. *Cal.* semisuperus, trifidus, tubuloso-connivens segmentis acuminatis, persistens. *Cor.* longior tripetaloideo-partita, segmentorum calycinorum basi imposita, tubuloso-convoluta, regularis ore brevi patula irregularisve atque unilabiato-inflexa, decidua, modo arcuato-emarcescens, laciniis ligulato-ellipticis isometris sæpius basi intus membrana subsquamiformi concava a dorso partim adnata appendiculatis. *Stam.* tota libera ex eodem ac corolla puncto. *Fil.* compresso-filiformia. *Anth.* sagittato-lineares, erecto-continuae. *Stylus* subulatim elongatus, trifulco-trigonus, semiimmersi germinis apicem continuans, deciduus. *Stig.* 3, canaliculato-lineararia, in unum spiraliter contorta. *Caps.* basi adnato calyce cincta inde velata, ovato-pyramidata, tricocca, trigona, coccis futura media introrsum dehiscentibus. *Sem.* numerosa lineari-oblongata, alata vel utrinque membranaceo-caudata, gemino ordine introflexæ futuræ margini annexa. G. HEPETIS. *Schwartz. Schreber.*

OBS. *Herbæ perennes; radix rhizoma fibrosum stoloniferum; folia a plano obversa, radicalia vel inferne caulina, plurima, e deorsum imbricato-ambientibus erecto-divergentia, lorato-lanceolata, convoluto-concava pellicula lanuginosa deterfu facili subtus albescentia, margine sæpius aculeato-dentata; caulis centralis radicalis, foliolis stipatus, simplex vel ramosus; racemus a spicato conferto ad diffusum atque pauciflorum; calyx raro herbaceus. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PITCAIRNIA *bracteata*; (flores unilabiato-irregulares, squamigeri;) foliis lorato-attenuatis lateribus reflexis, margine subdentulis, a prono albo-lanuginosis; caule simplicissimo valido tereti, gossypino-lanato, foliolis squamato; racemo numeroso spicato imbricatim congesto, floribus ascendenter divergentibus; bracteis ciliatis calycem exæquantibus; pedicellis pubescentibus flore aliquoties brevioribus; calyce extus tomentoso, corolla duplo brevior; corollæ laciniis

laciniis cochleari-ligulatis, e deorsum convoluto-angustatis in laminam ovatam concaviusculam explicantibus, totis sursum sibi mutuo incumbentibus, duobus tertiam summam versus obliquatim inflexis; squama denticulata. G.

PITCAIRNIA *bracteata*. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 202.

(α .) calyce colorato; floribus rubris. G.

P. latifolia. Lil. a Redouté, tab. 73. 74. nec aliorum; (minus recte supra in No. 856, ad ipsam latifoliam excitata.)

(β .) calyce herbacea; corolla sulphureo-lutescente. G.

P. sulphurea. Bot. Reposit. tab. 249. Lil. a Redouté, fol. 73. pag. alt. absque Icone.

This is the most robust as well as closest flowered species of any of the genus yet known to us. We have not met with the red-flowered plant in any of our collections; but Monf. REDOUTÉ, who has published it in his "Liliacees" under the name of *latifolia*, says, that he received it from Mr. WOODFORD'S collection in this country, by the name of PITCAIRNIA *racemosa*, and that it came originally from the West-Indies. The yellow flowered plant now given, is a native of the Island of St. Vincent, whence it was introduced by Mr. EVANS about 1799. We agree with the editor of the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis in the belief that the two plants are mere varieties of each other.

The stem of our specimen was about two feet high, and towards the base about the thickness of a man's finger. Requires to be kept in the bark bed of a stove, where it blooms early in the summer. Flowers about an inch and a half long; scentless; three or four expanding at a time, and decaying in the space of a few hours. Propagated by suckers. G.

NOTE.

No. 856, l. 12, dele "*Lil. a Redouté, tab. 74.*"



ALOE ARACHNOIDES (δ.) TRANSLUCENS.
TRANSPARENT-LEAVED ALOE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1352.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *arachnoides.* *Vid. No. 1314.*

(α.) *communis.* *Supra No. 756.*

(β.) *pumila.* *Supra No. 1361.*

(γ.) *reticulata.* *Supra No. 1314.*

(δ.) *translucens;* foliis pallidissimis, transparentibus, margine et carina fetaceo-denticulatis, cuspidē terminali membranacea nec echinata; caule sæpe foliolis sphacelatis præ aliis numerosius stipato. G.

ALOE *translucens.* *Haworth Linn. Transf. 7. 10. n. 15. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 300.*

ALOE *pumilio.* *Jacq. Hort. Schænb. v. 4. t. 34.*

For general account of the species, see Numbers 756, 1314, and 1361. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this summer in Mr. HAWORTH'S collection. We are informed that it is the rarest and most difficult to preserve of the four we have mentioned as varieties. G.

N O T E.

No. 1165. LILIUM CONCOLOR.

The following synonym may be added with certainty to that species, viz.

Santan, vulgo Fime Furi. Liliū quasi cruore infectum, caule pedali foliis angustis spicato.

Idem S. Corona imperialis fl. puniceo sanguineis punctis decorato. *Kæmpf. Amœn. Exot. 871. Fig. MSS. 141; optima.*



ALETRIS FARINOSA. WHITE-FLOWERED
AMERICAN ALETRIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. seorsim bracteolata, bracteolis singulis vel et altera in pedicello. *Cor.* subsemiinfera, tubulosa, erecta nutansve, extus rugoso-scabrata, obsolete hexagona ore sexfido patulo, laciniulis tubo 3—4plo brevioribus, acuminatis, concavis. *Stam.* lacinularum basi imposita, illis isometra. *Fil.* complanato-subulata, erecto-divergentia. *Anth.* subfagittato-adnatæ, introrsæ. *Germ.* corollæ fundo subsemiimmersum, trilobo-pyramidatum, *stylis* tribus setiformibus in fasciculum trigonum compactis puncto stigmatoso simplici terminatis continuatum. *Caps.* vestita tricocco-pyramidata apice trifariam soluta stylis appendiculata, cocculis introrsum dehiscentibus utraque sine inanibus. *Sem.* numerosa, minutissima, oblongata, arcuata, striata. G.

Obs. Herbæ perennes; radix fibrosa rhizomate modo crassiore oblongato; folia plurima graminea, radicalia, multifariam ambientia, e deorsum convoluto-imbricatis patentia, a plano obversa, carinata; caulis simplex altior striatus, foliolis vagis gradatim decrescentibus stipatus; racemus terminalis erectus multiflorus spicatus; pedicelli corolla breviores. Genus HELONIÆ proximum. Fructus multum PITCAIRNIÆ habet. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALETRIS *farinosa*; foliis lineari-attenuatis canaliculatis; caule tereti striato-anguloso pulvisculo cano irrorato; racemo numeroso laxo pedicellis corolla subtriplo brevioribus bracteolis unicis geminisve; corolla ovato-urceolata breviter oblongata; antheris transeunte filamentorum apice mucronulatis. G.

ALETRIS *farinosa*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 456. Amæn. Acad. 3. 11. Hort. Kew. 1. 463. ed. 2. 2. 290. Walt. Flor. Carol. 121. Michaux. Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1. 189. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 183.*

ALETRIS. Gron. *Virg. ed. 2. 51.*

WURMBEA *bullata*. Willd. *Hort. Berol. fol. 8. tab. 8. (exclus. syn. Plukeneti et Morisoni ad auream pertinentibus.)*

HYACINTHUS

HYACINTHUS caule nudo foliis linguiformibus acuminatis
dentatis. *Gron. Virg.* 38. (*Tantummodo inflorescentiæ
specimen habet Herbarium Claytonianum; folia desunt.*)
H. floridanus spicatus. *Pluk. Amalth.* 119. tab. 437. fig. 2.

DESCR. *Stem* 1—2 feet high, brownish green covered with a very fine grey meal; *leaves* much shorter, narrow, grass-like; *corolla* scarcely the third of an inch long, whitish, segments tipped with a cinnamon brown; *anthers* deep tawny yellow; *germen* green; *styles* white, nearly the length of the germen; the whole plant scentless. Native of North-America. Cultivated by P. MILLER in 1768. Blooms about June. Requires the protection of a garden frame in very severe weather in this country, where it seldom seeds; and, being propagated with some difficulty by the root, is still a scarce plant. Nor have we ever seen it in flower, until the present specimen was sent us by Messrs. LODDIGES, from their Nursery at Hackney.

It is said to be known by the name of *Star-grass* or *Star-root* in America, and used medicinally. Seeing that there are no leaves to the specimen in CLAYTON'S Herbarium, from which the "Flora Virginica" was compiled by GRONOVIVS; we suspect that the very erroneous description of them in the first edition of that work, was owing to this circumstance, which required that some other source should be resorted to by the author. G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

farinosa. *Supra* No. 1418.

aurea. *Walt. Flor. Carol.* 121. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 7. 562. *Michaux. Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 190. EPHEMERUM &c. *Pluk. Almag.* 135. *Phyt.* 174. f. 5; (*synon. a Linneo male HELONIAE bullatæ datum.*)

japonica. *Lambert in Linn. Transf.* 10. 407, in pag. calce.
farinosa. *Thunb. Linn. in Transf.* 2. 334. HYPOXIS
spicata. *id. Flor. Japon.* 136.